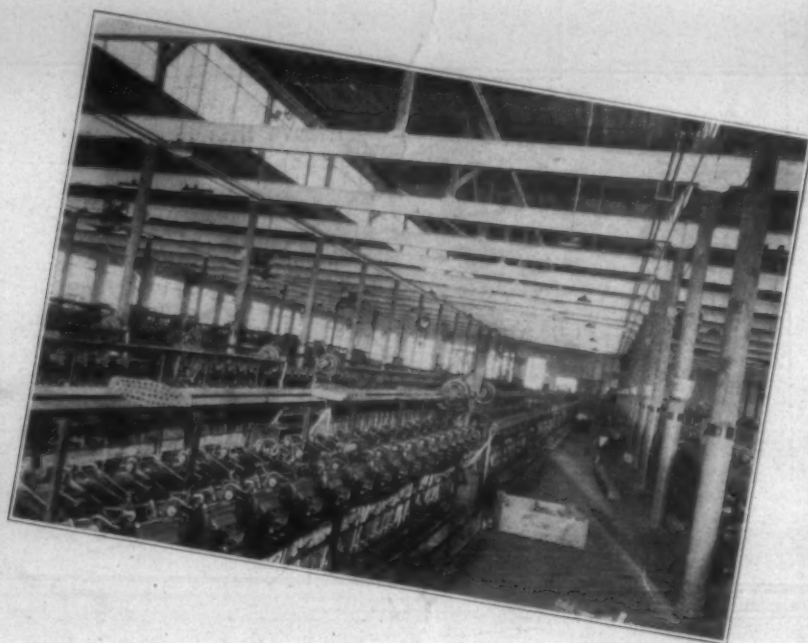
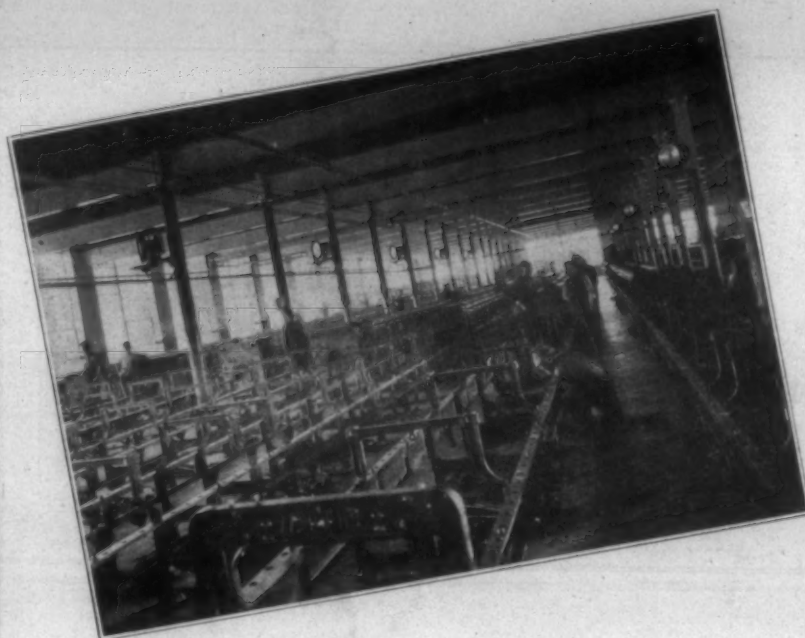


# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 28

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1925

NUMBER 3



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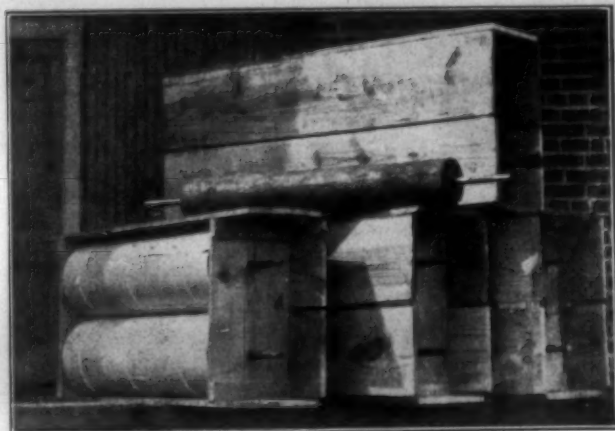
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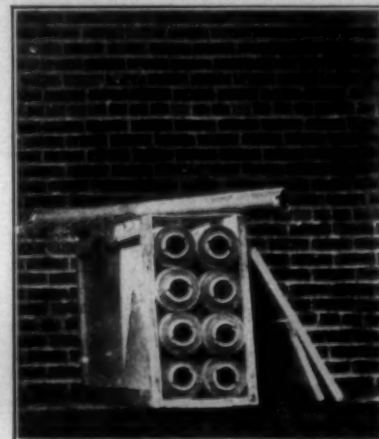
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# Starch

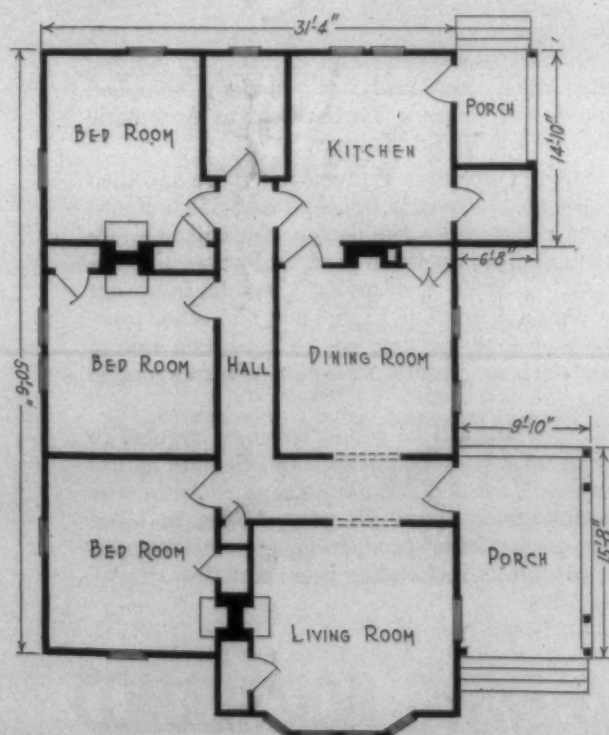


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*Earn big dividends  
for Years to come*

**I**T IS not what equipment costs that counts—it is what it will earn.

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Mills which have installed Barber-Colman Automatic Spoolers and High Speed Warpers based their decision on anticipated earning power of Barber-Colman Equipment, the number of years required for this equipment to re-earn its initial purchase price, and the number of years it will continue to earn clear profits without investment charged up to it.

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Long before progressive mills made the decision to install Barber-Colman equipment, definite recommendations of production proved beyond a doubt the tremendous earning power of Barber-Colman Automatic Spoolers and High Speed Warpers.

To these mills, it was merely a question of making an initial investment to ultimately re-earn itself and in so doing, to help put the mill on a high production quality basis, permitting the mill to meet competition with satisfactory profits.

*"Every Knot a  
Weaver's Knot"*

In the words of a prominent mill operator, "It is just a question of a short time and a return of normal prosperity when practically all modern equipped cotton mills will be using Barber-Colman Automatic Spoolers and High Speed Warpers."

As another mill operator expressed it, "We installed Barber-Colman Automatic Spoolers and High Speed Warpers at a time when the demand for cotton goods was very limited, competition keen, and prices nowhere near right. Due to the saving possible from our Barber-Colman Automatic Equipment and other time, labor and money saving devices, we have been able to make satisfactory profits in spite of unfavorable conditions."

A careful estimate will be submitted upon request to all mill operators desirous of examining definite figures of operating costs of Barber-Colman Automatic Spoolers and High Speed Warpers, saving in labor costs, increased quality production, etc., net savings that will pay for an installation in a short time.

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## COMMISSION DYERS OF YARN IN THE WOUND FORM

# HOUGHTON

## LET 'EM RAVE

By Permission of  
Chas. E. Carpenter,

Near Editor

**T**HEY'VE been raving.  
Of course we did not hear 'em. In fact, we knew nothing about it, till folks told us.

They accuse us of offering "an insolent affront to chemistry."

Now what do you think about that?

Here we are, almost an organization of chemists, and we are accused of fouling our own nest.

We are hardly that sort of bird.

What we did try to affront and swipe just as hard as we knew how, was the shyster chemist; the pretender; the quack.

Just as every reputable physician will cooperate to drive the quack out of the profession of medicine, so will every real chemist do his utmost to drive the quack out of the profession of chemistry.

That's us.

If anyone was hurt; it was the quack and his allies, and so far as we can learn they are the only ones who have done all the raving.

The attack was prompted by the discovery, by a certain group of alleged professional men, that we had on the Houghton Research Staff, men who were not chemists and did not pretend to be chemists. If we want to know about a WARP CONDITIONER, we may consult our chemists in order to obtain what we want, but in order to know what we want we are going to consult an experienced finisher, and we have two finishers on the HOUGHTON RESEARCH STAFF. We actually have a loom fixer, also. Perhaps

our loom fixer friend is totally ignorant of the fact that H<sub>2</sub>O signifies water, but he can tell us whether VIM LEATHER MILL STRAPPING is standing up or not, and how it compares with competing leather. We have a stationary engineer on the staff, one of those regular fellows, who wears overalls, has a dirty face and soiled hands and everything. He may not be able to ascertain the acid content of his cylinder oil, but he can give the best chemist who ever lived, cards and spades in ascertaining how well HOUGHTON'S CYL-TAL is lubricating his engine, and how it compares with cylinder oil.

But let 'em rave.

You know us and we know you. Sixty years have we been dealing with the mill men and if we have not gotten acquainted in that time, we never will.

The mill man is a practical guy and so are we.

You can't put over a HOUGHTON PRODUCT no matter if it has the endorsement of a million professional men, until the fellow who is going to use it, says it is all right.

That has been the Houghton policy for over a half-century, and that is going to be the Houghton policy so long as I am at the helm.

You know me.

I know you.

What the Sam Tell do either of us care about those ravers, anyhow?

Guys like us can't get by with big words. We have to produce results.

So let 'em rave.

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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1925

NUMBER 3

## *Spinners' Meeting In Charlotte*

THE meeting of the Spinners' Division of the Southern Textile Association, held at the Chamber of Commerce, Charlotte, on Friday of last week, was unusually well attended and proved one of the most interesting meetings the section has ever held. There were two sessions, morning and afternoon, devoted to a discussion of the questionnaire on spinning. A large number of men took part in the discussions and brought out a great deal of interesting information on the problems presented.

Carl H. Harris, chairman of the Spinners' Division, presided over the meeting and succeeded in developing a very full discussion of the questions. Owing to the length in which many of them were discussed it was impossible to cover them all before adjournment, but those handled were threshed out in a very thorough manner.

### **Morning Session.**

The morning session was called to order at 10 a. m. by Marshall Dilling, president of the Southern Textile Association. After the invocation by Robert Philip, Mr. Dilling, in a few remarks, urged those present to take an active part in the program and stressed the importance of the work being carried on by the group meeting. He then turned the meeting over to Chairman Harris.

Chairman Harris, after a few preliminary remarks urging a full discussion of the various questions, took up the first question:

"Why is it that the English spinners can run with considerably higher relative humidity than we can without experiencing the resultant ill effects of lapping up, rusting rings, etc?"

The chairman urged discussion on this question and asked that if any members have visited English mills that they let the members hear of their experience.

H. G. Wingate, Victory Mills, Gastonia: I am not prepared to say much about humidity. The only days that we have enough is when it rains. We have humidifiers but not sufficient in any of our mills to really know how it does. We really need more humidifiers. I have used and am now using some of the rolls with the English leather and they are working very nicely. I have not

visited an English mill but had an English fellow to visit me, so I am trying out that roll. I am not able to answer what kind of relative humidity we have; in fact, we have not enough for the space that we have. I find the rollers working nicely. I will say this, however, that I had but very little trouble with that before so it would not be a good mill to test it out. We have had very little trouble lapping up.

O. G. Culpepper, of Parks-Cramer Co.: I am very much interested in Mr. Wingate's remarks. So far as humidity in the spinning room is concerned, I think you will find that the average spinner tries to obtain about 60 per cent relative humidity, and under these conditions I find very little trouble.

The Chairman: What percentage do you recommend for spinning?

Mr. Culpepper: That depends on the number of your yarn.

The Chairman: We will say 30s to 40s from one-inch cotton.

Mr. Culpepper: With that we recommend humidity of 62 per cent.

The Chairman: What regain will that give you?

Mr. Culpepper: Approximately 7½ per cent.

The Chairman: Would you recommend a higher relative humidity if conditions were such that the machinery, for instance, would take care of it; would you get stronger yarn by doing it?

Mr. Culpepper: Of course, I think the general rule to follow under those conditions would be to gauge the amount of humidity by the exposure of the time of doffing in the spinning room. If you are carrying relative humidity of 60 to 65 per cent in your room and you have a doffing period of five to six hours, as you have on fine yarns, it would absorb more than if you were making coarse yarn and had a very short doffing period.

The Chairman: I think you plainly stated in one of your books that your relative humidity or absorption, I would say, at your spindle is a great deal less, I don't know how much, than it is generally less than over the room.

Mr. Culpepper: Absolutely, but there is a proportion or ratio there that is constant. Your yarn will not absorb to the full extent the regain contained in the atmosphere surrounding it, but there is a ratio

constant between the two, and there is not any great difference.

The Chairman: When we have 7½ per cent regain or atmospheric conditions that should give us 7½ per cent regain, we would be getting only how much on yarn?

Mr. Culpepper: Approximately 6½.

The Chairman: Then we are really not getting the breaking strength we could if we could run the humidity higher?

Mr. Culpepper: No, absolutely not, but there is a limit to it. The staple has a great deal to do with that, the cotton itself, the condition of the cotton, whether new or old; in fact, you can trace back to the first preliminary process, how well the cotton is mixed and what condition it is in at the time it is opened; all those features have a bearing on the strength of it.

Mr. Williams, of the Bahnsen Co.: Mr. Chairman, I have never been to England and know nothing about the operation of English mills. I don't know whether they run for production or quality. I have talked to gentlemen who have been in English mills and know a great deal about English manufacturing. They claim they are not as hoggish as we are. It is not for production but possibly more for quality. I have a friend, I think Petter Quinn, over there, who tells me that English mills open their cotton three or four weeks prior to the carding, and thinks that that higher relative humidity that England has naturally opens it up and brings out the fibre, and in my judgment has much to do with the lack of the lapping up on the rolls. I believe that is one of the things that our mills in this country ought to do, try to humidify, open their cotton and keep it open as long as they can possibly before start using it.

As to general relative humidity of spinning rooms I think that Mr. Culpepper has covered the subject and did it well. All the reputable mill engineers specify 60 to 65 in spinning. A great many of the Eastern mills will let the boss weavers, boss spinners and boss carders run their humidifiers wherever they want to run them to suit the work. Then in the finishing department they take them up and put the regain in there.

You spoke of breaking strength

there on the yarn. We will go back to a parallel case. I believe 150 degrees Fahrenheit in England and 150 here would throw off the same amount of heat units in either place. I believe relative humidity in England of so many grains of moisture plus square feet of moisture here would be the same thing. If traverse and rings do not rust in England under the same humidity as here they must have some quality that we do not have here, must be made of different things. It stands to reason the same number of grains of moisture per cubic foot in England and here would do the same thing with the same kind of machinery and the same kind of operation. That is the view I take of it.

The Chairman: That is exactly what I have always felt there; there is a peculiar condition there that they could run a higher humidity there than we can—their natural humidity is a great deal higher than ours.

Mr. Williams: These people have been trained under that high English fog and humidity for the last century. Those people have been used to that and they have been raised on it and they may be able possibly to handle it better than we do. Take for instance if I were going to humidity an English mill the system would be much lighter there, not near as heavy as we would have it. It is lighter here than in Texas and Oklahoma. You have to allow for all those things in working out a humidifier in a mill but whether they run higher relative humidity I don't know.

Mr. Culpepper: Do we actually know that they do maintain higher humidity in English mills than in America?

The Chairman: They allow a greater regain than we do. They set a higher standard of regain than we do ordinarily.

Mr. Culpepper: I understand the English people adopted 8½ per cent basis of adjustment and that manufacturers have tried to adopt 8½ per cent in America. Is it not customary among the trade to use 8 per cent now?

The Chairman: I think you are allowed to use 8 per cent. I think that is customary.

Mr. Culpepper: I was quite interested in that question, because



although the English climate is more favorable and relative humidity is higher, the generation of heat in the spinning room must be more in England than in America and the humidifying has to take care of this heat that is generated in order to produce a certain amount of regain in the room; so I would like to know if the English mills do carry a higher humidity than we do.

Mr. Dilling: I might relate a little instance that came to my attention in the last few months with regard to humidity—not so much the amounts but the result of it. We were making yarn for a customer last summer that was very satisfactory to him; this yarn was shipped to him and stored in his warehouse adjoining his office. During the summer months the yarn was satisfactory in every way. When the cold weather came, along in December, he began to complain about the breaking strength. Our records showed that the breaking strength was as good as last summer when the yarn was satisfactory to him, and we carried on a correspondence for some time in regard to it and tested samples out at our plant and sent to him. He would test it and find that it didn't break up to that. Finally he came to our plant and brought some samples out of the bales shipped to him and we went in the mill and tested it out and took some bobbins off the frame and tested it out in his presence—or rather there were two members of the firm and they claimed that they couldn't understand why it should break at a certain point with us and not break for them. After we were through breaking samples we had gotten out of the bale, they pulled samples out of their pocket and said "Break this." The record showed that it broke at 290 pounds and it broke with them at 225 pounds. We put it on an automatic testing power machine and all stepped back, watching it. I went to 291. They wanted to know what we did and we said that we didn't do anything—"you saw us reel it off just like we did the other. We got the right number of yards and broke it under the same conditions; you saw us while we put the test weights on it to see if it proved out accurate, and we haven't done anything to it." He said, "I see what it is. You have so much moisture in it." I got out the records and showed where we had tested it and found that it had from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 per cent moisture regain in it.

We went back to the office and talked it over and found that this yarn was shipped to them and put in their warehouse, that building was warm, being steam heated, and after it stayed there it dried up, that it sized lighter, about two numbers lighter, or about 4 per cent, and broke about 25 per cent. The whole question was the amount of humidity that was in that yarn. In our plant it had from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 per cent. In the storage room that was heated with steam pipes it was reduced down to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 per cent moisture in the air less and that brought the breaking strength from 290 to 225 pounds.

The Chairman: Can we hear from anybody else along that line?

Mr. Winget: The speaker brought out a point that I am glad that he mentioned. I have not been able to get yarn to break as low in Gastonia as it does in Philadelphia. (Laughter.) I have been to Philadelphia and looked over their breaking machine and it is just like ours. We can't get the same breaking strength to save our lives. I find more trouble with samples than anything else; you send a little sample by mail and they have laid by a steam pipe and they don't break so good. If samples lay in a dry place for several months I believe it would happen there.

Mr. Wickle, Shelby: We have been experimenting humidity and about a year ago we had nine humidifiers in our spinning room. We put in six more, making 15. We find that we get the best results when our wet and dry bulbs are 12 degrees apart. When we have our automatic control set for that and our card and spinning room is all in one place and we built a partition so that all humidity was boxed in in the spinning room, and we get the very best results in our spinning room when it is 12 degrees apart. How much relative humidity that is I do not know, but we experimented that much and it knocks off when it gets off 12 degrees apart.

J. T. Buff, American Spinning Mill, Greenville: We have one coarse mill and one fine mill. I want to ask how much more humidity or what per cent more it would take for a coarse mill on 16s to 10s than from 30s to 40s. We run an average of about 55 per cent humidity in the coarse mill and we get what I call good results. Our work runs good and we run about  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch cotton. They call it one-inch cotton but it is usually about  $\frac{3}{4}$ . On the fine mill we get an average of 62 per cent humidity and everything runs well. You spoke awhile ago about rusting rings. We have not had trouble with that and everything runs fairly well. We run about 7 or  $7\frac{1}{2}$  regain. I know very little about humidity but that is the way we run.

The Chairman: Have you tried changing or experimenting with your humidity per cent in fine goods manufacturing; have you tried different humidity?

Mr. Buff: No, not much experimentation. We generally try to run it whichever way it runs best—about 62 per cent.

The Chairman: You have not tried higher humidity?

Mr. Buff: I find we get a little higher and it seems to get hot and damp; 62 runs best in our mill but I don't know what runs best in other mills. How much more humidity will it take for a coarse mill on 16s to 10s than on 30s to 40s yarns?

The Chairman: Mr. Brown, you have coarse and fine mills; can you tell us what humidity you are running in the different mills?

L. L. Brown, Clifton: On 13s we run 8 degrees difference between wet and dry bulb, which I think figures about 65 per cent. That is

the average temperature of 75 to 80 degrees, and we find the mill runs about 10 degrees difference between wet and dry gives the best results.

In response to a question by the chairman as to how many of the members present were running from 10s to 16s yarns two members held up their hands.

The Chairman: Mr. Edwards, what humidity are you carrying on those numbers?

Mr. Edwards: I don't know but I am carrying all that I can get through the humidifier. (Laughter.)

The Chairman: Did you have any trouble with rust?

Mr. Edwards: Yes, we have some rust.

J. W. Kaneer: I carry 64 to 66 on 10s to 12s; we find our work runs better there and sometimes we have to start our humidifiers a few minutes before we start the machinery. We have to do that to get that much. As the gentleman stated just now, we get all we can and under normal conditions we can get 64 to 66 per cent. We cannot always do that on a hot, dry day, when we have to open up the building, but we usually have to get that much, certainly from October to the latter part of March.

W. M. Moore, of Gaffney: I cannot give you any information on humidity. We run from 10s to 20s. On 10s to 14s we get along pretty good without humidity, but when it comes to a day like yesterday we need more. When it comes to 20s we need humidity.

The Chairman: How many on this side of the house know what per cent of relative humidity you run in your spinning room?

(No response.)

Mr. Anderson: We are sort of like some of the rest here, we have not the proper climate for our humidifiers. We are getting all we can, which is about 55 to 60 on 26s to 30s. The question that we are discussing is about rusting of rings and travelers. My observation about it is that we don't admit enough fresh air in operating our humidifiers. We get the moisture too gummy and sticky, whereas if we would admit the proper amount of fresh air it would overcome the rusting and get away from the gummy condition and give us better running work. I think when we get too much mucky, close, damp, reworked air, we get a condition that will cause rust and lap-ups. If we admit a proper amount of fresh air into the room I think it would be beneficial to us in humidifying.

Mr. Becknell, Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg: We are on coarse numbers, not fine; we try to hold right around 60 per cent and like the rest try to get all we can in there. Some days we have more than others, according to the condition of the outside weather. We try to hold 60 per cent as close as we can, but some days we cannot get it.

S. L. Crolley, Camden, S. C.: I can give very little information. I can bear him out as to what he says about letting in fresh air. We have never had any trouble with

our spinning and for the last year I have paid close attention to the weaving and down there we have a good bit of rust where we don't let in but a little fresh air, and if we would let in fresh air it would keep that off to some extent.

Marshall Dilling: I would like to ask a question in that connection. The amount of rust or gummy substance that may affect us may come from the quality of the water. Some of us use water from wells and some from streams, and some from the city supplies and the city supplies have been treated more or less with chemicals to purify, and some of those things have influence on the amount of rust or the effect that that moisture would have on your machinery.

Mr. Edwards: We use water from deep wells in our humidifiers and have trouble in choking up. The lime will collect on the pipes and choke up the pipes. I think that is the difficulty that we have from all waters that have not been treated; choking and caking up the pipes.

I let in all the fresh air that we can stand. It is better for the health of the help as well as the machines.

The Chairman: Mr. William, have you come into a case where water was giving trouble with humidifiers?

Mr. Williams: Very frequently. As this gentleman says, various chemicals and various waters have their effect, more largely, however, on the pipe than they do so far as I know on the relative humidity; I don't know of any laboratory or mechanical test that has been made of water, lime water or river water, as to whether it will rust quicker than freestone, or treated water. That could be tested very easily, however. We have a test room at home where we, for instance, would want to buy paint and wanted to get the best paint regardless of price, so we painted four or five different pieces of steel and put it in this room and subjected it to very high humidity, about 95 per cent relative humidity, for several months. We numbered the pieces and bottles. We didn't know whose paint it was—we did it to see which would stand high humidity best, and of course we selected our paint from that test. We could make a test similar to that by using chemicals and using various waters on steel and could possibly at the next spinners' meeting give you the actual facts as to which would rust quicker. I have never seen it published and I do not believe there has been a test made of it, but it could be done very easily and it would be a pleasure, I am sure, for Mr. Culpepper and his organization to do it for you, and I believe that our people will be glad to submit tests along that line and give you that information.

The Chairman: We would appreciate that.

Mr. Winget: We started off the Victory Mill with city water and the thing that we noticed particularly about it was a collection of slimy stuff that would get on wet twister rolls. We have put in a deep well and have changed and



don't notice so much of that. We don't find half as much since we have been using well water. We are still using city water in the Winget Mill and still have more slime over there.

Mr. Stroud, Cooleemee: Can you tell us how much relative humidity you run in the spinning room?

Mr. Winget: Around 60.

Mr. Stroud: Is that fine yarn?

Mr. Winget: No, we have some coarse and some fine. We usually run around 60. That is all in the same room. We usually get a little lower on filling than on our warp.

The Chairman: Mr. Culpepper, have you any information on that as to the quality of water, the different waters as to what effect it will have?

Mr. Culpepper: I cannot say that we have. We have made quite a number of tests on water for mineral content and other impurities but we have never found rusting of rails or rings or anything like that we could attribute to any foreign matter in the water. Usually we find rust comes by excessive humidity rather than by impurities in the water.

The Chairman: Mr. Dutemple, can you give any information or have you any material that you can make a ring out of that will not rust?

W. P. Dutemple, Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass.: There is a stainless steel that will not rust but it cannot be turned into a ring. We do not have any ring made of rustless material.

The Chairman: Do you know about the English rings?

Mr. Dutemple: No, sir.

The Chairman: I have been told in that connection by a man, but am not saying this to hurt your feelings, that if you ever use an English ring you would not want to use any other. If that is true we would like to know the difference. It might do you good as well as us.

Mr. Dutemple: We have bought some English rings lately, as well as German, and are looking into the matter. The price, due to duty, is a great drawback to using any foreign rings, but we haven't gotten results from those tests yet.

The Chairman: Are you testing the materials?

Mr. Dutemple: It is true a soft ring will rust more than a hard ring on account of the two different kinds of steel in there called martensite (hard) and troostite (soft). There is galvanic action which is set up between the soft and hard spot which is very intimately associated, perhaps less than 1-1000 of an inch distant from one another and different hardness and different degrees of rust at different times. In all these paint experiments and so forth, we should not base our opinion upon one piece of steel at all; we should take enough pieces of steel and should consider enough different kinds of rings themselves to be scientifically sure that the results are correct.

The Chairman: I agree with you that there is no fairness from the mill standpoint if they only want to choose from two rings—I say no fairness if they only want to choose

between two but in testing for material you would not get the best result in getting a test between two brands.

Mr. Dutemple: We have band rings made from the steel out of which they make knives but it cannot be turned to give any kind of a smooth job.

The Chairman: I feel that we must go on, but humidity is a broad field for us to study and probably there is a great lead more in it than we could get out of it. At least, I have not been able to get very much, and the thing that puzzled me, and I want to find out is why is it if yarn increases in regain up to 9 per cent, as to what conditions we could overcome that would allow us to carry our humidity to 9 per cent; in other words, I understand Parks-Cramer and Bahnson recommend a relatively humidity of 60 to 65 on spinning. I believe it is about 60. I believe you said that gave you a regain of about 7½ per cent?

Mr. Culpepper: That is between 7½ and 8 per cent. I can give you the figures exactly. That is 80 degrees average temperature.

The Chairman: In other words, if yarn increases in breaking strength with that increase in regain, it looks like we had a factor that we are not getting advantage of, and if there is any way to get the advantage of it I would like to know it.

Mr. Williams: In speaking of getting as high as 9 per cent regain, according to the Bureau of Standards of Weights and Measures cotton has naturally 8½ moisture contents. When you go above that it won't hold it, nature won't hold it; consequently it appears to me that when we do that we are running into trouble.

The Chairman: When you go beyond 60 to 65 relative humidity I have found that you strike trouble.

Mr. Williams: If you fall short of your breaking strength in your regain that you ought to have in actual running of the mill then you will have to put it in some other way in the finishing department. That is where you have to get breaking strength.

The Chairman: That is all true, but take a weave mill, if you are running say 7 per cent regain in your yarn in the spinning room you are, of course, taking out part of that regain in slashing and you have to put it back in weaving.

Mr. Williams: Yes.

The Chairman: But the question is would the yarn be stronger and run better if you get the relative humidity in the spinning?

Mr. Williams: You get complications there. You might get your extra breaking point to the detriment of your travelers and rings and lapping on your roll, and so far as the knowledge that has been secured by all the mill engineers and all the humidifying companies up to the present time, definitely and positively settles the humidification in spinning rooms from 60 to 60, but it varies as the gentlemen have said—some run with less and some more. I have seen some spinning rooms run as high as 75 but that is unusually high.

Mr. Lockman: What would be

the relative humidity if you were standing about 6 to 7 degrees difference between your wet and dry bulbs, say from 76 dry and 70 wet or 80 and 74,—what relative humidity would that mean?

The Chairman: Mr. Culpepper can give us that answer.

Mr. Culpepper: I think the question was 6 degrees difference. That would be 75 relative humidity.

Mr. Lockman: I take a record of my thermometer every morning and I go from 6 to 7 degrees apart in the morning; in the middle of the day when it gets hot they run up to 10 to 12 degrees apart and I have no trouble with rust whatever. I take all the air that I can get. My top windows are open and I generally raise the windows on the east side of the mill. I get all the humidity that I can out of the humidifiers. Every morning I run in one mill 30 to 40 and the other mill 14½ to 23, and run practically the same; I do not make but very little difference if any at all. My variation won't vary a degree difference every morning at starting time, right around 6 to 7 degrees difference between dry and wet bulb; and while I am up I would like to ask a question. If humidity will do it, but I don't know whether it will or not as it has never done it for me,—if a sample of roving from the carding room will spin out 30 yards when they bring from the carding room and set in the spinning frame and bring out 30's, how much humidity will they have to have, or is there any way to get enough humidity to make the roving size 30 all the way down when it spins out. (Laughter).

The Chairman: I do not believe there is anybody here who can answer that. I am sure that I cannot. That brings to mind, you want to know how much humidity it will take to prevent that variation. I will show you a test that was made by one party. He took the whole side off on 30 to 29½ warp and reeled it off and put it in a paper sack and punched the sack full of holes and put it in the weave room. At the end of 5 hours he took one of the samples and weighed it and his high was 33.33; his low 26.81. That gave him a variation of 12.98 per cent over standard and 9.11 under standard, a total variation from high to low of 29.45. The other side, which was indistinguishably the same, the machines, roving and all, as nearly as identical as could be, he let stay in the weave room for 10 hours and the sizing and size showed 30.86 and 26.32 on the low side, which gave him 4.61 per cent variation over standard and 7.38 per cent under standard or a total of 15.38, from high to low. Of course we cannot say that was all humidity by any means because there might have been a difference in machines or bands that would equalize that variation but—

Mr. Culpepper: Pardon me for interrupting. Did he weigh that before he carried it to the weave room?

The Chairman: No, he didn't want to. He let it condition in the weave room, one sample for 5 hours and the other sample for 10 hours.

He took two sides from the different frames close together, one side from one frame he let stay in the weave room 5 hours after he reeled it and the other side he let stay for ten hours. Of course all that could not be attributed to humidity. At least, we do not know that it could. It weighed before it was put in there. However, it looks as though the humidity had something to do with equalizing of weights.

The Chairman: There is something that has been causing me a great deal of worry and probably of the rest of us about getting a bobbin for filling wound warp yarn that would give the best results. I would like to have discussion along that line. I know a number of you have put on filling wind, and give us as near as you can as to what build of bobbin you consider gives the best result.

Mr. Brown: Peter Quinn figured out a bobbin. We built a bobbin cone-shaped at the bottom with slight steps on it and then tapers slightly from the small part of the cone to the end of the bobbin, and if I am not mistaken the top of the bobbin of that bobbin is ¼-inch. Therefore it was ¼ at the bottom of the step. It was ½ of an inch taper from the bottom of the step to the top of the bobbin and that bobbin runs on 29½ warps, speed of front roll 110.

The Chairman: Did you get any increase on the front roll speed out of the bobbin.—I will say out of change than you did on the warp build?

Mr. Brown: No, left it the same thing. The stroke is an inch and a half. The length of the bobbin is 8 inches.

Mr. Stroud: Did you run the top of your bobbin nearer the guide wire?

Mr. Brown: No, I could not get closer to the guide wire. That runs about an inch and a half.

Mr. Barnes: Yes.

The Chairman: Do you remember the diameter?

The Chairman: Mr. Covington, did you run any filling build? What sort of bobbin did you use?

Mr. Covington: That is a great big question. I have just started up lot of new frames. I have 7½ traverse, 1½ inch gauge and 13-16 inch special made bobbin with a cone and it didn't run as perfect, I was not satisfied with that spinning. I wanted it so that you could go thru the room and find only four ends down. My spinning is fairly good but not perfect. I have recently had the best experts in the United States to visit that mill to try to improve that spinning and they did not give me just what I wanted and the shop sent a man from England, who spent a great deal of time in Canada, and he gave my mill a thorough inspection from beginning to end, and they don't satisfy me and we are working on that proposition right now, and I have data there it would take you a week to go thru with, and I have been sitting here listening to see if that question would be brought up, and hope this afternoon you will go further as to speeds and twists ratio and all those other questions. It is very interest-



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ing. I used to think that I knew something about spinning but am finding out that I am just beginning to learn.

Mr. Edwards: We use traverse  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ring and 4 inch gauge, regular filling warp bobbin,  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch in diameter. I am not going to tell you that my work is running good. We have ends down. Of course, anybody does. We run a soft twist. We get very good work. We run high roller speed.

Mr. Jolly: I would like to ask a question. Can you get as many pounds on filling wind as warp wind.

The Chairman: You mean production as a whole or per doff.

Mr. Jolly: As a whole.

The Chairman: I should think so if you adopt the right kind of bobbin. Mr. Brown has proven that he is getting a little better than an hour more between doffs. Of course if your machine runs longer you will, get more.

Mr. Jolly: The point I want to bring out is can you get as many pounds per doff on the same bobbin on the filling wind as the warp.

The Chairman: I will say now that you cannot do it, not practically as much.

Mr. A. A. Jolly: Does it take more doff on one than the other?

The Chairman: Take the regular warp bobbin running all the time and have it a large bobbin and running filling build, and I should say there is not over 5 minutes difference. For that reason we have not gotten out of our filling wind what we have expected.

D. F. Lanier: I am running a test on the filling wind. No. 12, will run 2 hours and 10 minutes on warp wind and 2 hours and 20 minutes on filling wind on the same bobbin. It will run 13 minutes longer on 12, on  $2\frac{1}{8}$ -inch ring.

The Chairman: I cannot do it but there are conditions where you can.

Mr. Brown: I think that the conditions have a great deal to do with the way that you are filling your bobbin up. On the filling wind you can set your traverse and your stroke where you will fill your ring up, and in that way you can increase the amount on the same bobbin. There are several elements that determine how much you can put on it.

The Chairman: In filling wind with narrow gauge frame I find that I can only fill up so far on account of separators and we are cutting the top of our separators off and that.

Mr. Stroud: What size ring did you have?

Mr. Brown:  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch.

The Chairman: What did you adopt, Mr. Barnes.

Mr. Barnes: We run  $7\frac{1}{2}$  traverse. I don't remember the size of the bobbin, but changed from the regular warp style. We gained something about an hour between our doffs—an hour and 30 minutes long.

The Chairman: Have you a taper on your bobbin—have you a cone? help us a great deal; allow us ten minutes that we could not have got otherwise. You are gradually coming to the top all the time where you get your full stroke on first and sometimes it does not matter if you tangle a little on the beginning on

warp wind but it does on filling build

J. L. Meacham, Atherton Mill Charlotte: I changed our mill from warp to filling and cut bottom of the separator off by cutting off the bottom we eliminated that trouble. My friend also did the same thing and said he was getting along fine.

The Chairman: What is the increase in speed of front roll?

Mr. Meacham: That is hardly a fair question. They were getting 90 when I went there and I am getting 130 but it is not fair because it is different cotton. They were running short cotton. I am getting 134 on my filling. It was put in in 1890, in the Atherton Mills. If any of the gentlemen would like to see this fill-wind work I shall be glad to have them come. We run 1 3-16 inch cotton.

Mr. Quinn: Unless they change that bobbin when they go on filling wind they cannot do as much. They should put as much as 33 per cent more yarn on it and you cannot do that with the same bobbin that you have. In most of the mills the result is that you have more breakage on the spool. Mr. Brown and every man that uses a bobbin knows that. If you want to get the advantage of the filling winder you have to change the bobbin. I really think that they should change the bobbin if they want to get the right results.

The Chairman: There is no doubt about that. Have you seen that condition where you had to cut off your separator before that?

Mr. Quinn: Yes, and there is another thing on that bobbin business, most of the mills have about 4 or 5 scratches at the top of the bobbin or it will slough off and tangle. If you have a smooth bobbin it won't do you any good.

The Chairman: I know one mill that had trouble until they adopted a bobbin with rings one inch apart all the way up the bobbin.

Mr. Quinn: They have no business doing that because it will slough off. I am talking about five scratches at the top so that it will bind on the yarn so that it will not slip off or kink.

The Chairman: They claimed until they did that in doffing the yarn would slip on the bobbin.

Mr. Quinn: The chances are that the ring was worn out.

The Chairman: No, they were brand new.

Mr. Quinn: Another thing, the size and shape of the bobbin has a whole lot to do with that. On a small ring you would not want a very long narrow bobbin, and on the larger ring, a 2-inch ring, it is almost impossible to fill that up—you would do better with  $\frac{3}{4}$ —could put more yarn on it, consequently you cannot fill that ring up. The conditions have a whole lot to do with the size barrel on the bobbin.

The Chairman: What would you recommend for  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch ring and  $\frac{3}{4}$  traverse?

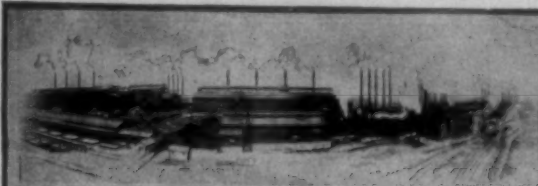
Mr. Quinn: Start with  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch and taper to 5-inch;  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch on cone and then  $\frac{3}{4}$  on taper.

The Chairman: That is at least  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches?

Mr. Quinn: Yes, that cone is  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch long.

(Continued on Page 12)





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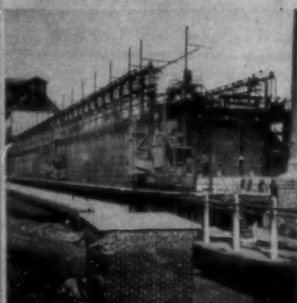
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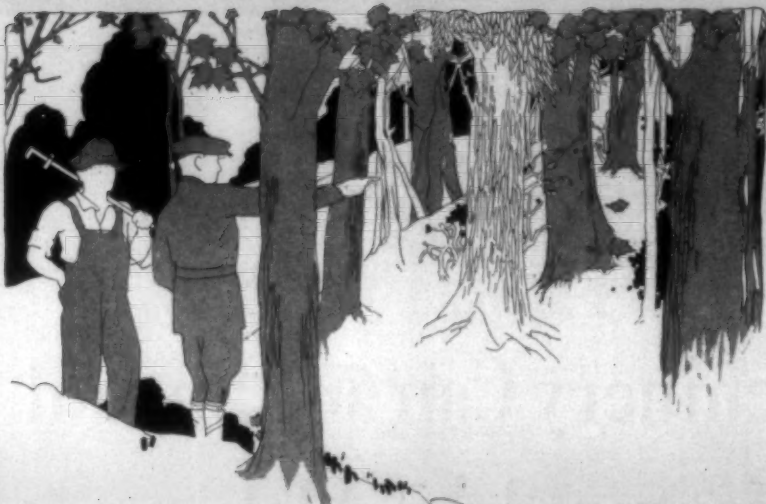
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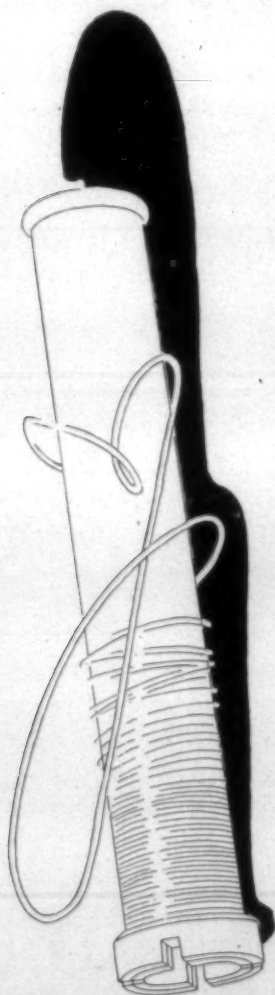
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# Jordan Precision Bobbins

### Spinners' Meeting in Charlotte

(Continued from Page 10)

David Clark: Why did you taper smaller at the bottom; the man I know who is getting the best results is tapering the other way.

Mr. Quinn: You can have it the same way all the way.

Mr. Clark: Down where you start  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch and taper to  $\frac{5}{8}$ ; he starts at the bottom  $\frac{5}{8}$  and tapers to  $\frac{3}{4}$ . If you have a cone on it it is all right.

Mr. Meacham: We are trying that out and have no trouble; we use the regular filling builder; its gets a little smaller at the cone. We have had that for three years.

Mr. Quinn: They have some that way; some of the mills are trying it out that way now. Conditions have a whole lot to do with it. I have seen it work that way.

Mr. Dilling: May I ask Mr. Quinn if he recommends that scratch for all numbers or is it better for coarse than fine numbers?

Mr. Quinn: Yes, it has to be rounded off so that the yarn won't pull off; it has to be fixed so it won't be rough; on the coarse yarn it doesn't make much difference, but on the fine work it will give you trouble.

Mr. Dilling: My experience is that I get better results without the ring than with it.

Mr. Quinn: On very fine yarn you don't need it.

Mr. Dilling: My bobbin is straight and the same sized bobbin after you step down from the cone and have no rings or scratches at the top. I get better results without than with it.

Mr. Quinn: I am talking about from 30s on down. One fine work you would.

Mr. Meacham: I would like to bring some of my bobbins and show you, from the time that I took the mill to the present date.

The Chairman: We would be glad if you would; if there is anybody else around Charlotte who can get bobbins, I would like to have them.

The Chairman: Do they make a change in the traverse when they change the diameter?

Mr. Quinn: The same traverse.

Mr. Brown: Does the change of diameter of your full bobbin of yarn—is it smaller or larger at the middle or towards the bottom? If your barrel is the same size theoretically your diameter of the bobbin should be just the same in the middle as the bottom or top.

The Chairman: Say the barrel of the bobbin is the same all the way from the bottom to the top of the larger at the bottom or the top or the middle? Is your bobbin larger at the bottom than the top on the cone, would your bobbin be any filling wind—is the wooden bobbin the same all the way with the full bobbin?

Mr. Covington: Mine are made larger at the bottom than the top but I don't think that is correct.

Mr. Brown: If your bobbin is larger at the top than it is at the bottom is there more tension; I

have seen some places where it was larger at the top and some the same size.

The Chairman: I have seen some where it is larger and some smaller but your tension on the yarn is greater at the top than at the bottom and I am perfectly frank to say that I don't know, but really the bobbin larger at the top appeals to me as being the one that would be better. I may be absolutely wrong but the theory of the thing looks better because you have a greater strain there.

Mr. Quinn: I think it would be the same thing as filling bobbin. It is just a little bit smaller as it gets full all the way and I think that is caused by the traverse being heavier as the roll gets heavier, as it gets nearer the bottom. They should run a heavier traverse than they do on regular.

The Chairman: I think that has been claimed for it. There may be a local condition with Mr. Brown that prohibits that, but I have heard that claimed.

Mr. Stroud: Most of you here have older mills than some of us have been talking about. I would like to know if anyone is running 22s and 23s  $2\frac{3}{4}$ -inch gauge, warp wind and doing it successfully and getting better results than on 3-inch gauge, 2-inch ring, with filling wind?

Mr. Anderson: We are running 20s on filling wind and changed about two years ago and we would not change back for anything. Our biggest trouble right now is the bobbin question. We bought some bobbins tapering from the cone to the top of the bobbin on 20s and we have a good deal of trouble, doffers pulling yarn off, whereas if it tapered from the top to the bottom, it would eliminate that. We made an increase in our spindles, about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent production and get more yarn on the bobbin, and increased the speed of the front roller, about 6 turns is my recollection. That was two years ago. We have just a little bit of trouble with our spooler, but so far as the spinning frame is concerned we would not change back at all. We are on a 3-inch gauge and 2-inch ring; on 20s we have 134 speed. We are putting more twist right now than we are supposed to, but we have single process all the way through.

The Chairman: Is there anybody else who has 3-inch gauge running around 20s?

Mr. Patterson: I am not running filling wind but giving it a good deal of thought. I believe if the gentlemen will look into it they will find the trouble is in having a cone at all on the bottom of the bobbin, and I believe that a straight bobbin is the best thing when we go into it. With a cone on the bottom and you have to weigh up on your traverse to hold it down sufficiently at the bottom, and when that runs to the top the traverse is too heavy. By taking off the cone you can get equal pull practically all the way of the stroke by not having cone at the bottom and you can run lighter traveler. Start with a lighter traveler and when it gets to the top you have a traveler that will run



all the way. We find that condition very true on your filling. We have taken off the cone and have less waste and very much better running work by having a straight bobbin all the way. If you think about it you will see that is the correct idea, I believe, from the traveler standpoint.

The Chairman: Mr. Anderson, when you doffed did you have more ends down on your starting off than with the cone, or less?

Mr. Anderson: No, I don't believe we will average 10 ends down; the traveler is sufficiently heavy to take care of that excessive balloon on the bottom on account of the pull of the barrels of the bobbin, and then it is light enough not to be too heavy at the top. It is hard to get a traveler on a cone that is heavy enough to hold down at the bottom with 10 or 12-inch balloon on it and not be too light at the top—when it gets to the top with shorter pull on it. I believe that works mighty well with us.

Mr. Quinn: That is true with the filling bobbin. On the filling bobbin ring, you would have to run with a heavier traveler; on the other hand, if you take a warp you have a whole not larger ring than that. Running a straight bobbin like that would be all right. What you run into is this: you start with a lighter traveler, but you will have more on the spooler and that is the idea of putting the cone on the bobbin for the spooling end of it. That is really what that cone is put on there for.

Mr. Anderson: I don't like to take issue with Mr. Quinn, but I don't think the spooling operation would be more severe than the weaving. It weaves off clear and I don't see why it shouldn't spool off. It should spool better than it would weave. It has more space for the balloon to go around the barrel than with the shuttle.

Mr. Brigman: We are getting good results from what we have put on. I am of the opinion that the cone shaped bobbin is the thing to run; that is, on 30s. We have increased our speed from 114 to 131. My theory of the cone shaped bobbin is, and my experience is that you can regulate your traverse better; if you didn't have a cone shaped bobbin, something to start off with it looks to me like you would have a whole lot of ends down when you start up because the traverse is going to pull so tight the bobbin will be so small that it will break them down. I find that we can save two doffs a week—where we doffed 10 times now we have to doff but 8. Our frames run 5½ hours and we get about 1¼ hours more now on our bobbins. We have the cone shaped and it tapers down to where the bobbin starts, then tapers to the top with 4 or 5 scratches. I think the scratches are good on the bobbin with our number, for it prevents the sloughing off of the yarn when spooling. We have also experimented a good deal with filling bobbins. We have adopted bobbins with ridges and scratches and find that we have a bobbin that almost prevents sloughing off the loom. An-

other thing, in sloughing off both the warp winds and spooling you have to regulate your traverse; you have to strike some medium between the bottom and top, and this cone shaped bobbin in my opinion gives you better opportunity to regulate your traverse.

Mr. Chandler: We have this bobbin that Mr. Quinn recommends and find it an ideal thing. We have 7¼-inch bobbin, ½ diameter and 1¼-inch cone, the same bobbin that Mr. Quinn is talking about, and we find it the thing to use. We are all on filling wind and before we changed to this bobbin we found that our trouble was in spooling the other bobbin. Just before the spool ran into it it would have a tendency to break there, so we think the cone shaped bobbin is the thing to have; in fact, we had a good deal of trouble in spooling the other bobbin.

The Chairman: Anybody else here who has changed from filling wind to warp wind has then changed back again.

(No response.)

The Chairman: It must be a good thing because nobody has changed.

The President: I would like the officers and Board of Governors and Sectional Chairmen to meet here after adjournment.

On motion, duly seconded, the meeting adjourned for lunch.

#### The Luncheon.

Lunch was served at the Chamber of Commerce at 12:30. The entertainment features were furnished through contributions from a number of textile machinery and supply firms of Charlotte. David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, acted as toastmaster and called upon several men for short talks.

R. W. Philip invited members of the Southern Textile Association to attend the meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia in Atlanta this week.

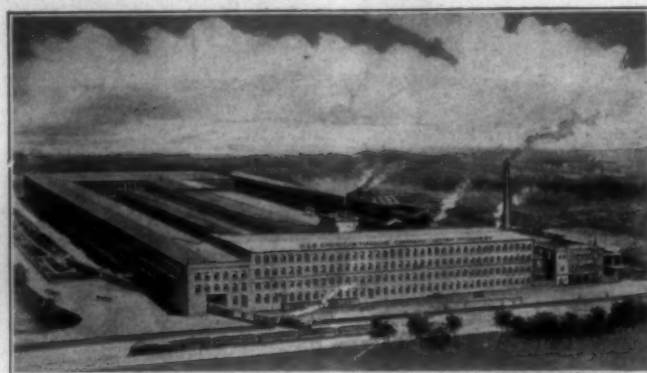
President Dilling made a short talk, stressing the fact that under present conditions, it is more important than ever before that the superintendents and overseers pay particular attention to operating economy and the quality of their product. His remarks were supplemented by J. S. Stroud, superintendent of the Erwin Mills, Cooleenmee, and by H. G. Winget, superintendent of the Victory and Winget Mills, Gastonia.

On motion of C. C. Brigman, a rising vote of thanks was given David Clark for his work in defeating the proposed Twentieth Amendment.

#### Afternoon Session.

The Chairman: The thing that I want to take up first is variation in yarn. We have discussed that at several meetings and we have still quite a bit to find out about that. We did not get as many reports here as I really expected. However, we appreciate those who did send them in and if any of you have any I shall be glad to have you bring them up here. As you know, in our previous meetings we found causes for this variation ranging from the picker room on through

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the spinning room. Our side is to deal with the spinning room and find out, if possible, some of the causes and remedies for the variation of yarn in the spinning room. There are quite a number of things that I feel we do not look after that we should which cause variation. For instance, this morning we were discussing humidity, which I have come to the conclusion is an important factor in the variation of yarn. However, that is not the mechanical side of it in one true sense. There are so many things about machines, settings and repairing, that cause variation that it would take us quite a bit of time to remedy and cover those things. I would really like those who have given this question thought and worked on it some during the past year to raise their hands.

Marshall Dilling: I don't say that I have accomplished much but I have worked on it. Most of the things that I have tried to do to eliminate uneven yarns have been in the card room. Of course, there are a number of things that could be done in the spinning room. One of the most important things that will have as much or more influence than anything else is to have your humidity properly regulated so your yarn can be spun under the same conditions at all times. If you do not have your humidity regulated at all times there is such a variation in the amount of humidity that you have in your room that in my opinion it will make or less uneven yarn. Of course, I have done such other things as trying to keep rollers properly set, keeping machines in good condition and level, and things of that kind, and we have specialized on the leather rollers, tried to keep rollers that won't lick any more than possible, keep them in good condition and properly set. Some men have told me that they have accomplished results by the use of the light middle roller. I have never been able to get results from that. The things that I have done are just the things that we have been talking about before.

Mr. Winget: I would like to ask Mr. Dilling what he means by light middle roller?

Mr. Dilling: There are two kinds. I can't see much difference. I haven't gotten results from either one of them, while other men tell me that they have.

The Chairman: Anybody else want to give information on variation? You spinners, if you haven't done so, it will pay you to get behind it. If you are not working on it yourself it is certain that you are not taking interest enough to see whether your carders are giving you the right kind of stuff, and if you do not know that you would sleep better at night if you did know it. If you would do some work on that line you wouldn't be worried with so many ends down.

J. C. Hooks, Hoskins Mills: I am making a test on two frames with wooden rollers which weigh about 2 oz. I find that I can run that roll and get a more even yarn and little better work. That is on 50s and 60s, 1½ gauge, 6-inch traverse. I

find that yarn seems to be more even by closing the rollers up.

We are running 1¼-inch cotton. We have to have our rollers all closed up. We don't have any weight on the middle roll whatever; the weight is on the back and front.

The Chairman: Is there anybody in the house who has tried a light, unweighted middle roller on inch cotton medium, say, 20s to 40s?

Mr. Ray: I cannot see that we get any special advantage from this. We have 22 warp frames on 20s and 30s and a few frames 24s, but I cannot tell any appreciable difference. I cannot tell that we are getting much better breaking strength.

Mr. Stroud: Are you talking about variation? If you hold out a strand of yarn you see thick and thin places?

The Chairman: In one sense thick and thin is a local condition and deeper than we can go into. We are talking about variation in numbers.

Mr. Stroud: I did not bring any numbers because I was ashamed to bring them, but you are talking about rolls on spinning frames and speeders. If they are in fair condition that doesn't have anything to do with variation in your work. I think it comes back from the carder and from the picker. I believe if we get these two things right we will not have 5 per cent variation. We talk about spinning giving variation, but I do not believe that it does. If there is anything that will make the picker go even and have your card deliver the same, we ought to have an even yarn weight without variation.

The Chairman: Do you know how to set your picker even for three and four laps?

Mr. Stroud: No.

The Chairman: There is a certain point that you can go to, can go so far and regulate your drafts so far and beyond that point you are going to have unevenness regardless, but it can be improved a great deal.

Mr. Stroud: If a perfect lap is delivered you cannot make it uneven.

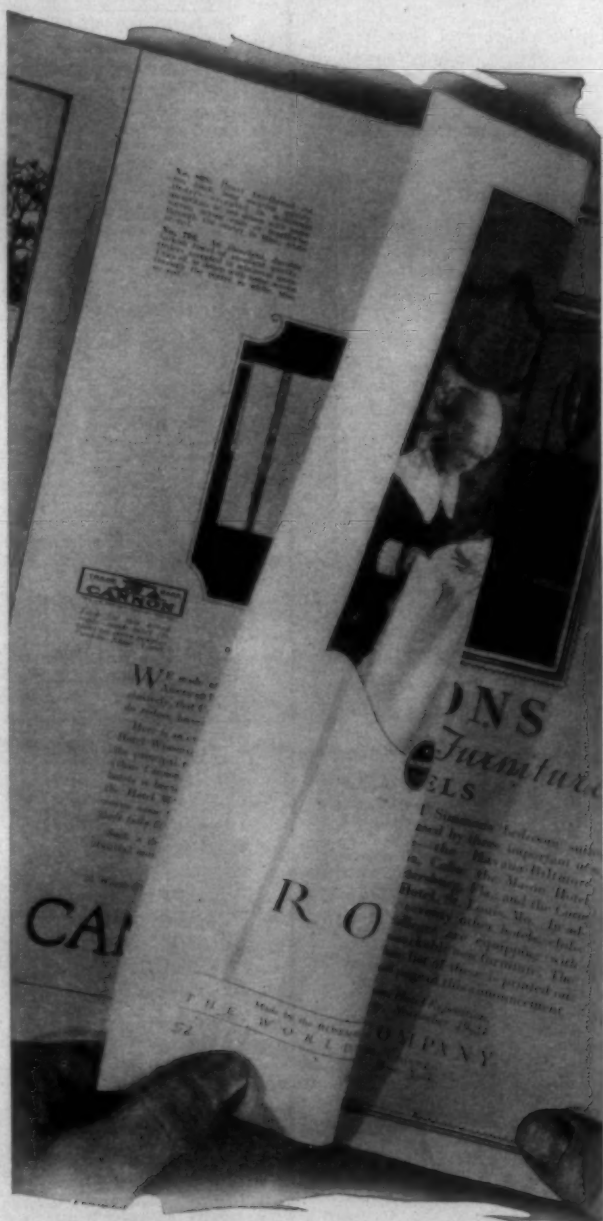
The Chairman: You can have laps and piecing and things of that sort that would make thick and thin places.

Mr. Wikle: I do not know that I can give much information except the system that we tried to use to keep down variation. We all know laps weigh 40 pounds standard and we don't know the percent of moisture that contains, so you can go through a lap and weigh it yard for yard, which I have done for a number of mill, and you will find variation from the lightest to the heaviest lap as much as 25 per cent. If that 25 per cent variation is on the thicker lap when you get to the card it is proportionately 100. You see how much variation you get there, then you go to drawing and get your doubles there and I have found in a test of ten mills that the average variation in drawing is 12 to 15 per cent on the first process of drawing and goes down from 6

(Continued on Page 18)



# Cannon Towels on one side Rosemary Damask on the other



The finish of these two products was stressed in both advertisements, appearing on opposite pages, in Hotel Management.

Of course we were interested, for both Cannon Towels and Rosemary Damask are FINISHED on Butterworth Machinery—the former in the Cannon Mills at Kannapolis, N. C., and the latter in the plant of Joseph Bancroft & Sons Company, near Wilmington, Delaware.

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### Practical Discussions By Practical Men

#### Labor Cost in Spinning.

Editor:

Through your column of discussion please ask the following question:

What would be a fair labor cost on 120s with ring spinning? This yarn is put up in mercerized ball warps. Ambition.

#### Question for Weavers.

Editor:

I wish to get some of your readers to show me how to find the weight of colors in the filling. The cloth is as follows:

28s warp, 34s filling, 27½ inches selvage, 4s selvage ends, 4 per dent, 68 sley, 66 picks. We will say the pattern is (12 blue, 24 white), 42 yards in a cut. I want to know how many ounces of blue and how many ounces of white it will take to make the cut. H. B.

#### Information Wanted.

Editor:

Please allow me to ask the following question through your quiz section:

Is there anything I can do to the size formula that I am now using that would increase the breaking strength of my osnaburg warps, made of No. 7s yarn waste; or in other words, is there anything I can do to make it run better on the looms with the same mixing of the water; or is there anything that I can get in the way of sizing compounds that will make the warp run better? I am now using a well known mill starch, thin boiling, as follows: 120 pounds starch, 25 pounds compound, 97 gallons water, cooked one hour.

I use this formula on all my yarns numbering from 7s waste to 14s good stock. Is this a good idea?

Would appreciate an answer from some one who knows.

Osnaburg.

#### Ratio of Spinning Whirl to Cylinder

Editor:

In the Practical Discussion department of last week's Bulletin, I noticed that someone desired information relative to obtaining the ratio of the spinning whirl to the cylinder. I hope the following will be of value to him:

On the foot end of the frame in which it is desired to find the speed ratio, mark with chalk coinciding points on both cylinder and frame. Also mark points in a like manner

on the spindle whirl and frame adjacent thereto. Then slowly revolve the cylinder until the chalk marks on both the cylinder and spindle simultaneously coincide with their respective frame marks. With the aid of an assistant, the number of turns of both cylinder and spindle should be carefully taken. The turns of the spindle divided by the turns of the cylinder gives the ratio desired. To render the result as accurate as possible, the spindle should be driven by a band of a size and tension the same as is used under ordinary working conditions. Anytime.

#### Answer to Student.

Editor:

As an answer to Student, will say that in draft calculations a proper allowance must be made for contraction in the twist which immediately follows the draft.

One hundred and twenty yards of untwisted roving will be lighter than 120 yards of yarn spun from the same hank roving from which the untwisted roving was drawn. Therefore an allowance for this contraction must be made and the draft be a little greater than if no twist was required.

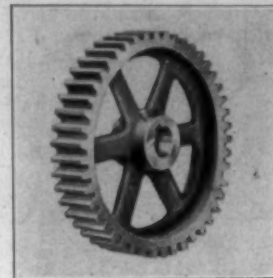
An allowance of about 2 per cent should be made, then an 8-inch draft would be 8.16 inches.

H. H. H.

#### Answer to Young Spinner.

Editor:

The best way to get the accurate ratio of the cylinder to the spindle whorl is to mark both the whorl and the cylinder very carefully for a starting point. Arrange a fixed pointer in any way for temporary use at both the cylinder and spindle whorl marks. Now have a man turn the cylinder one revolution exactly by the pointer. While the cylinder is being turned, you may carefully count how many revolutions the spindle makes to one revolution of the cylinder. This is the most accurate method because it gives the true ratio under working conditions. For example the diameter of the spindle whorl is not way down at the bottom of the V shape groove. The true diameter is neither where the band comes into contact with the whorl sides. The true diameter is a circle directly within the centre of the band. This is not generally well known among mill men, therefore inaccurate figures are often obtained by the uninitiated. Here is the difference: With a diameter of the whorl ¾ inch, diameter of the cylinder 7 inches, the



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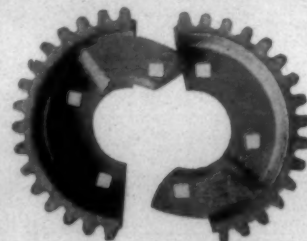
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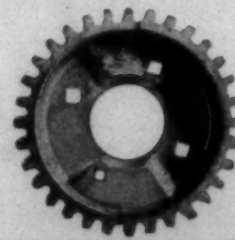
to any loom to replace a broken crank shaft gear. Saves material and time and also increases production.

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figured ratio will be 8 turns of the spindle to one of the cylinder. But how about the accuracy of this problem? Put a band on and try the practical way. Suppose the band is  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch diameter. As the band drives on its center line, the cylinder diameter becomes 7 plus the diameter of the band, or 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches. The spindle whorl becomes  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches plus the diameter of the band, or 1 inch. Therefore the ratio becomes  $7\frac{3}{4} \div 1 = 7\frac{3}{4}$  ratio and the bare cylinder diameter has not been changed, neither has the bare spindle whorl diameter. The only change made has been the matter of putting on a spindle band. That is why we have a difference of  $\frac{3}{4}$  in the ratio between the bare driving and driven surfaces and the surfaces employed with a band under natural conditions.

Super.

#### Answer to Cotton Spinner.

Editor:

As an answer to Cotton Spinner, please print the following rule:

Multiply the diameter of the front roll expressed in eighths of an inch by the number of teeth in the crown gear and that by the number of teeth in the back roll gear. Then multiply the number of teeth in the front roll gear by one, the one represents the draft gear. Then multiply that by the diameter of the back roll expressed in eighths of an inch, and divide the greater by the least.

Front roll diameter 1 inch, crown gear 84th, back roll gear 84th.

Front roll gear 30th, draft gear 1th, back roll diameter  $\frac{3}{4}$ .

$$8 \times 84 \times 84 = 56448$$

$$30 \times 1 \times 7 = 210$$

$$56448 \div 210 = 268.8 \text{ Draft Constant}$$

H. H. H.

#### Answer to Yarn Maker.

Editor:

The basis upon which the strength of yarns is computed is actual pounds avodupois. That is the strength testing machine is in reality a weighing machine. In fact, they can be used for weighing. For example, if No. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  yarn breaks on the standard of what has been found to be a good general average of 100 pounds, this means that the skein of 80 threads doubled will lift close to exactly 100 pounds avodupois. To prove this statement, if you will take a 100 pound weight and hang it on the hook of the testing machine, it will cause the testing machine to register at exactly 100 pounds. This also means that each one of the 160 threads (or 80 double ends) are standing a strain of .062 pounds. Therefore, if 40 double ends instead of 80 double ends are tested they will break at 50 pounds, etc. Now there are three good rules to use to ascertain the breaking strength of other yarns as follows: If No. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  yarns break at 100 pounds, what will be the breaking strain of No. 30 yarns? Example:  $18.5 \times 100 \div 30 = 61$  pounds.

There are two very good shorter

rules which are quite interesting, and accurate enough for all practical purposes. One was published, I believe, by the Draper Corporation, which is to divide the constant number "1900" by the yarn number, thus:  $199 \div 30 = 63$  pounds. The other short rule was published, I think, by H. D. Martin some years ago, as follows: Take one-half of the yarn number and divide into the constant 840, thus: One-half of 30 = 15.  $840 \div 15 = 56$  pounds. The standard tables give around 57 pounds. For combed yarns add 5 to 10 per cent, according to the length of staple cotton used.

"J. U. D."

#### Answer to Jim.

Editor:

While there is a range of variation regarding the loss of weight due to the process of bleaching yarns, conservative men usually allow 5 per cent for a fair average loss. This may average a little high, but it is regarded as a safe rule to cover the shrinkage well. You must also remember this, that if you are required to produce yarn on the number wanted you must be certain to make your yarns at the least 5 per cent heavier. For example, if No. 20s yarn bleach is wanted you must spin it No. 19. It will also be well for you to add a little twist to same. As the yarn will be one number lighter after it has been bleached, it will be thinner and weaker and softer. You must also be careful about oil stains of all kinds, also dark slugs. Such things

will not bleach out and you will be apt to be taken by surprise if you are not careful.

"Assistant."

#### Disagrees With H. H. H.

Editor:

I have just read H. H. H.'s answer to Yarn Maker's question, subject, breaking yarns.

I must say that I consider the 12s on his method too weak if based on warp twist. For warp twist 4.50 to 4.75 times the square root, as given in Draper Corporation's Tables of New Standards, 12s made from 1-inch cotton should break at 159 pounds. Thus:

$$1900 \div 12s = 1912 \div 12 = 159 \text{ pounds}$$

Rule: Simply add number of yarn to 1900 and divide by number of yarn.

For combed stock, extra staple, thus:

$$12s \times 4 = 48 - 2600 = 2552 \div 12s = 212$$

pounds warp yarn.

Rule: Multiply number of yarn by 4 and subtract result from 2600. Remainder divided by number yarn equals strength yarn should break.

For soft twist yarns. Rule:

$$12s \times 13 = 156 - 199 = 1744 \div 12s = 145$$

pounds

Multiply number of yarn by 13 and subtract result from 1900 and divide the remainder by number of yarn. This applies to 3.00 to 3.50 times square root. Should figures  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound, disregard. If over, add 1 pound, as tables do not show fractions of pounds.

W. V. J.

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## Spinners' Meeting in Charlotte

(Continued from Page 14)

per cent to 9 per cent on finishing drawing and then climbs up on the slubbers. If you test every slubber in the mill it goes to about 11 per cent. It will climb up to about 13 or 14 on the intermediate and go to 15 or 16 on the fine frame and to about 20 per cent in some mills when you hit the spinning room. When I say tests I mean thorough tests, taking every frame in the mill, at least enough to be representative sample. If our process is more even at the second drawing that is the place we want to keep it even, so we size morning and afternoon and twice at night, for we run at night, and we have standard of 48 grams, if our drawing varies as much as one half grain from standard on any of these sizings we immediately change and try to bring it back to standard. If we keep it more even at that particular point, we don't get variation at other points so readily. If the average varies as much as half grain we change it right then. Variations you don't catch so readily as you do at the finishing drawings.

The Chairman: If your standard is 48 and your weight averages 47½ you change.

Mr. Wicker: Yes, as much as one half grain or more. That is the system in many New England mills. Where I worked there they had that system of drawing to keep their numbers even,—the second drawing process. For instance, if you do not know there is trouble and when you try to change it when it hits the speeders it would have been better to have changed it on the drawing when it gets a start or if you had changed it before you would get the numbers more even all the way through because you got it at the place where there is less changing to do and you get more accurate results later on. We have no criterion on numbers. You will notice my variation on the two sets is only 4½ numbers in the mills where I made the test and that is a pretty fair record, 4½ from the highest to the lowest numbers we have on the side. Of course, with the ordinary mill that is not much variation.

The Chairman: Take that condition, did you have it changed very much on your spinning or did you ever change on your intermediate and speeders?

Mr. Wickle: We ran 3 months without changing anything except the drawing.

The Chairman: How often did you change your drawings?

Mr. Wickle: Take for instance, having a wet spell coming on, your lap will weigh 39½ pounds and retain more moisture. You will change that on the drawings. You have 39 pounds but not 39 pounds cotton and that is where the variation comes from and that is where we try to catch it. It does lap some but I won't say it is the best way to keep numbers and prevent variation but that is the way that we tried to do it.

Mr. Brown: Does he try to keep the second weighing the same in ex-

tremely dry and damp weather?

Mr. Wickle: Yes, because usually in the mill we do not run much humidity in the card room, and it is usually due to humidity. Of course, if you open all the windows you will have some humidity.

Mr. Brown: In damp weather did you feel it was dried out when you reached the second drawing? You know your cotton is damper coming from the picker room. Do you find it is?

Mr. Wickle: I think to a certain extent. The cotton is spread to its maximum when it is passing thru and therefore it is dried out.

Mr. Brown: Do you find in extremely dry weather that the numbers are running heavier?

Mr. Wickle: Yes.

Marshall Dilling: Down at Greenwood sometime ago at a carders' meeting Mr. Touchstone of Columbia explained a system that he has there which is very similar to Mr. Wickle's here. They have a system of locking the amount of moisture or humidity in the picker room and if it is damp they run the lap a little heavy and if very dry they run it light. He says that they have carried that out for a period of time, kept the numbers very closely without changes through the mill,—just make their laps vary according to the atmospheric conditions at the time. They made their changes on the picker which is very similar to that Mr. Wickle says he makes on the second drawing; it varies according to atmospheric conditions and usually comes out right. That was a very interesting proposition that Mr. Touchstone presented at the carders' meeting down there.

Mr. Wickle: When it is raining outside we tell them to run our laps a quarter of a pound heavier and when it is hot we try to run a quarter of a pound light, but that not nearly as accurate as I saw in a magazine a short time ago.

The Chairman: Mr. Touchstone has worked out an idea that is worth following up. I think it would be a great deal of help to the mill. We will not spend more time on variation but I feel that we have not spent as much time as we should and I urge you to do so. I have seen several spinning rooms torn up on account of variation of numbers. What it came from is a question but it is well worth your time.

There is something that probably a good many of you have had trouble with, high bobbins on spinning, especially where you have old type spindles with large shoulder. I have been trying to study out some method without having to buy new spindles, so the question came to my mind as to whether you would have less high bobbins if they are constructed to go further down on the shoulder of the bobbin than you would otherwise. That is probably an engineer's question and I believe we have engineers in the room. I would like some discussion on that particular question. In other words, take a spindle with a big shoulder at the bottom—any kind of spindle that has half an inch shoulder on the bottom.

Draper No. 2 or a Fales & Jenks:

If you construct the bobbin to go further down on that shoulder, of course it will have to conform to the shoulder of the bobbin and even go further down than it would be possible to lower your rail and the use of the blank shoulder there would be to prevent any higher bobbins or help you in that particular case. I am talking about the bobbin that jumps up, bobbins that you go through the spinning room and see them rise, swinging at the top.

A member: You don't have that on a Whitin gravity spindle.

The Chairman: Yes, I know that, I have been through a mill recently that had a Whitin gravity, and there are other makes of spindles with the same type of shoulder, and I never saw a high bobbin through the whole mill.

Mr. Brown: Mr. Stroud suggests if you take the waste off the bobbin the bobbin will go down.

The Chairman: We clean our about as often as anybody else and they are still high.

Mr. Winget: Has the spindle speed something to do with it or light bobbin. I have had ours to run off on the floor sometimes, have had them run down and had to catch them and bring them back.

Mr. Lockman: You say that some of your bobbins are high and some low?

The Chairman: No, I mean the kind that jump up.

Mr. Lockman: I don't have any of them.

Mr. Boyd: Some years ago I had a whole lot of trouble with that same thing he is talking about and most of the spindles being made at that time had a brass cup on them, just above on the bobbin on the high part that he is speaking of, and everybody was making a bobbin to fit the bottom part of the spindle. I had my bobbins changed to fit the top of the spindle, to fit the cup, leaving it loose on the bottom part of the spindle, and I got rid of that jumping up,—not all, for some will jump up yet but I got rid of the great trouble by having them fit the cup on the spindle on top of the spindle.

A member: That is all right until the bobbin gets smaller and they won't fit the cup.

The Chairman: We had the old cup in several mills and discarded that. How many in the house are running a spindle with a shoulder like that. (Holding up a drawing). Mr. Gibson, are you having trouble with high bobbins?

Mr. Gibson: Yes, sometimes but when I got yarn on it and jacked them up a little they come down. (Laughter).

Mr. Todd, Gastonia: I think the cleaning process will help that more than anything else. If you clean spindle at least once a week you won't have so much of this high bobbins. I don't think anything will eliminate that entirely.

The Chairman: That has probably been your experience but it has not been mine.

Mr. Winget: Sometimes bobbins do not fit. If you get a new supply of bobbins you will find that you have to throw out a lot of every supply so it may be that some don't

fit well. Of course you know that but we are trying to remind each other what could happen.

The Chairman: I do not think there is anybody in the country who inspects their bobbin more than we do, but still with this type of spindle we have high bobbins and we cannot put our spinning speed up to get out of the bobbins what we otherwise could. We keep them clean to start off with, but ordinarily you will find bobbins that will go down a half inch. Isn't that about right, Mr. Quinn?

Mr. Quinn: Probably so.

The Chairman: If you put that bobbin down to where it comes down and fits on the spindle, down here to say one inch, and it conforms and fits to the shoulder, will you have less high bobbins than when that comes down half an inch?

Mr. Quinn: I think that you will. The trouble with most bobbins is that they are made out of wood and there is variation. Instead of having 100 per cent contact you are not able to get 75 per cent. With the high speed it will jump up. If the bobbin is the least bit out of balance the bobbin will jump up. One way to overcome that is to have metal cushions. There is only one way to stop bobbins from rising and that is to have the spindle fit.

Mr. Gibson: If you will get some chrome green and shellac and make a little coat it will stay down.

Mr. Fagan: We have two kinds of bobbins at our mill, one is quill and the other heavier, and we have more trouble where we use the light bobbin than where we use the heavier bobbin. We have more high bobbins when we use the light than the heavy bobbins.

A member: Is it practical to run a metal bushing and warp and warp bobbin?

Mr. Quinn: Almost all have metal bushing. With metal bushing you have 100 per cent contact on your whirl and it sets down better—being softer it sets down better. There are quite a few putting in metal bushing and most of them who put them in find better results.

The Chairman: We are running brass bushing. I don't know whether it is the kind that you speak of. It goes a quarter of an inch inside the spindle. I think you get much better result with that bushing unless you go on the filling line; buying a special bobbin for that I don't think I would buy a bushing.

Mr. Carter: I would like to ask Mr. Quinn, don't you think the friction and the blade of the spindle has as much to do with the turn of the bobbin as the cone?

Mr. Quinn: Certainly. On the clutch spindle, you see that scratch holds it down. On the clutch spindle it is looser than where you have a solid whirl, but the clutch holds the bobbin down. It has a tendency to pull the bobbin down instead of making it rise up where it does on the other whirl.

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Meacham brought up the bobbins spoken of in the morning.

The Chairman: We were discussing this morning what outside shape of bobbin would give best results



for filling wind on 30s warp. There seems to be quite a variation of opinion along that line and I think it is something that should be gone into thoroughly because there are a good many mills that are putting it on and a great deal depends on running the work into that bobbin.

Mr. Winget: Which bobbin gives the best result?

The Chairman: This is the bobbin which Mr. Meacham had on warp wind and that is what he went to on filling wind. It is 11-16 here at the sley and  $\frac{3}{4}$  at top and  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch at the bottom. Is that right, Mr. Meacham?

Mr. Meacham: Yes, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches at the bottom.

The Chairman: We are not advocating this bobbin at all but it happens to be the only one that we have. I wish we had a number of them to pass around and let you see.

A member: What is the length of that bobbin?

The Chairman:  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

A member: Will that run to the top?

The Chairman: Here is the bobbin right here. Could you fill that any fuller, Mr. Meacham?

Mr. Meacham: No; I just picked it out of a box of filled ones; it wasn't run for this particular purpose. That is the average run. I get 134 front roll speed on 40s yarn, 1 3-16 in. cotton.

The Chairman: That is good. Mr. Meacham demonstrates the point that that yarn will not slip off; that is something that would well pay you before you change bobbins.

Mr. Stroud: This bobbin has not a ring around the top. This morning I understood the discussion that you would get better results with the rings at the top.

The Chairman: Mr. Meacham, do you have trouble with bobbins jumping up?

Mr. Meacham: No, none at all.

Mr. Stroud: I see that this bobbin is smaller at the bottom than the top. That is the reason it has no rings on it. What weight traveller do you run?

Mr. Meacham: I think it is No. 00.

Mr. Cook: We have a bobbin here that I will pass up. It is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches on the base,  $\frac{3}{4}$  on the top of the cone and 13-16 here,  $\frac{3}{4}$  at the top, so he has the opposite condition to Mr. Meacham and it is 8 inches long. It is an 8-inch bobbin. I don't think they would have much trouble with that. It is 30s yarn. The speed is 112 on that.

Chairman: How about the breaking strength?

Mr. Meacham: I cannot tell. I don't know about the breaking strength.

The Chairman: How many in the house have No. 1 flange ring on 30s warp? I see four hands raised. Would you change back to No. 2?

Mr. Lockman: I would.

Chairman: What is your reason for that?

Mr. Lockman: Those I have are no good. (Laughter.)

The Chairman: Would you if they were new? Do you think it is better than No. 2?

Mr. Lockman: So far I have become absolutely disgusted with No. 1 flange ring. It may be that what I have are no account but I cannot get any that are any good. They are all dented like you had taken a hammer and beat it. I don't know what a good No. 1 flange would do but I would rather have a No. 2 that had been running 15 years.

Mr. White, Shelby: I have run No. 2 flange and No. 1 but I find that I get better results from No. 1 than No. 2. The job I am on now we have been running for two years and have had no trouble so far.

Mr. Wickle: I have a No. 1. We had No. 2 and changed and put on a larger ring. We had an inch and  $\frac{3}{4}$  and changed to  $1\frac{1}{4}$ . We got along about the same.

A member: I think there are about half of us who don't know the difference between a No. 1 and a No. 2 ring. I wish you would explain that. I have never run anything but a No. 2 and want to know what a No. 1 is.

Mr. Carter: No. 2 is 5-32 and No. 1 is 4-32 inches—just a difference of 1-32 of an inch.

The Chairman: You can see there is quite a variation of opinion along that line of filling wind bobbin and of course somebody is wrong. There is no question about that. Personally I would like to know, but if every man is figuring that he is getting the best results with what he has he ought to be satisfied.

Mr. Brown: I want to ask if any of the men have tried the two different kinds of bobbins. I have only tried one and that seems to give satisfaction and it may be that somebody has tried the other kind and had equally good results; has anyone tried both kinds to any extent?

The Chairman: Has anyone tried these bobbins here, one with the slant outward and the other with slant inwards—tried both of them? (No response.) I think it is a very pertinent question considering the number of mills that have already changed and have not changed bobbins. Considering that it will make quite a difference in the run of the work I think that it is something that the mills should go into very thoroughly before they buy. It will pay you to run your old warp bobbin until you do.

Mr. Boyd: The difference on bobbins there is the difference of one man making a warp yarn and the other man making hosiery yarn. Hosiery yarn will not be run as tightly and will slip off much easier than regular warp yarn.

Mr. Richards: As to yarn slipping off the bobbin, large bobbin at the top and small at the bottom, or small at the top and large at the bottom, I find from my experience with it a bobbin the same size all the way up will not slip off if the lay gear is properly fixed on the machine and you use heavy enough travelers, but any new bobbin will give you a certain amount of trouble when you first use it, but after you use it a few times the yarn grips it better, but the lay on the spinning frame depends largely on

your yarn slipping or looping off on filling wind.

The Chairman: I have a question here that a man asked me to bring up this afternoon. With  $2\frac{3}{4}$ -inch gauge frame and  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch ring, would it pay to change to 1 15-16 No. 1 flange ring or 2-inch ring and holder made together and make the change from warp wind to filling wind? He is now running  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch ring on  $2\frac{3}{4}$  gauge (I think this is on 30s yarn) and he wants to change either to 1 15-16 No. 1 flange ring or 2-inch ring. Would anybody in the house recommend a 2-inch ring on  $2\frac{3}{4}$ -inch gauge?

The President: What length traverse?

The Chairman: 7-inch.

Marshall Dilling: I would not.

The Chairman: I told him that I thought 2-inch was too much. I said that I thought 2-inch ring too large. I think it is better with 1 15-16. It is  $13\frac{1}{2}$  yarn.

Marshall Dilling: I don't think 2-inch ring would be too large for that number if you had the gauge large enough for it but when you figure down you have only  $\frac{3}{4}$  on each side of the balloon and it is not enough. I think it would do more harm than good on that.

A member: Do you have to change the lay gear from warp to filling wind?

The Chairman: I would say that I would, but I don't know whether you have to or not; it is according to what you want.

A member: The same number?

The Chairman: I don't know that it would be necessary unless you wanted to do so to form your bobbin for some reason. Here is a question I would like to have you answer that has been put to me. In an effort to improve the running of 42s filling spindles from 1-inch cotton, which would be the best from the mill standpoint to change a 7-inch traverse to 6-inch, raise the spindle rail 1 inch by 1 inch shoulder bobbin, or increase the diameter of the present bobbin  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch; which would be best from the mill standpoint? In other words, if you had a frame with 7-inch traverse and 8-inch bobbin, making 42s to 43s filling?

Mr. Gilbert: It depends on who is grading the cotton. When you come to measure it it may be just an inch; a flat inch will not make 42s.

The Chairman: If you were buying inch cotton, what would you do, buy on specification or samples?

Mr. Gilbert: On actual samples and make them come up to one inch and inspect every bale of cotton that goes into the plant. Every bale that comes in I pull a staple on it. I am making 25s to 32s. I have a question I want to ask the association later.

The Chairman: This man is not satisfied with the running of his work. He is having trouble with the ends coming down when he first starts off the frame; I think he has a straight Draper quill. You all know what that is—and 1 5-16 ring No. 1 flange ring. He is right at the point where he has permission to go one way or the other and wants

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to know which way to go. That is the reason I would like to have it discussed.

Mr. Lockman: It strikes me that it would be the cheapest thing for the company if he wants to know that is to pull the traverse down and stop off an inch from the top.

The Chairman: Would you get the benefit out of that by raising the rail? You are not shortening the distance between your rail and roll, you know.

Mr. Lockman: He could drop his thread rail down.

The Chairman: Would you get the same advantage out of that by raising the rail?

Mr. Lockman: I think so.

Mr. Quinn: I think he ought to put in 7-inch bobbin and raise the rail. An 8-inch bobbin is entirely too long. It runs bad on spinning frame and weaving. You get better results if you raise the rail. He should raise the rail and shorten his bobbin.

The Chairman: Leaving out the weaving entirely would he get as good result out of raising the rail 3 inches or by increasing the bobbin  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch?

Mr. Quinn: On this particular work he would get better results with 7% bobbin and raise his spindle. He can try that on one flange. That is the thing to do on that.

Mr. Brown: If he is weaving from quill he will have trouble with a 7-inch quill to fit in an 8-inch bobbin.

The Chairman: He can overcome that; he can buy a shorter shuttle and save money there.

The Chairman: Did your bolster wear more on one side with tape drives than hand drives. How many have hand drives and how many have tape drives?

A member: We have not had hand drives enough to say. We have not had a particle of trouble with the bolster so far. We did have quite a lot of trouble with our former bolsters. It turned around in there all the time. The top tore. The little hump on the side wore off.

Mr. Williams: I have only had the tape drive for about a year and it is not time to have trouble yet. I have had a band drive though and had that trouble.

The Chairman: I have heard that complaint but do not know how much there is, that the pull on the tape wore the bolster one side more than it did on band and you had to renew your bolster oftener; it is a small matter but it is a thing for you to consider when you consider the advantage that you get from the tape, but nevertheless it should be considered.

Marshall Dilling: Could you find out from someone the tension on the tape drive and average tension on the band drives. Can you tell whether it is greater on one than on the other?

Mr. Quinn: The way that it looks to me there would be less strain on the tape than on the band. You have the same on the tape regardless of condition and you take your band drive it makes a difference how tight the band is tied on. It looks to me as if the tape drive would last

longer than the band drive. I have heard but few complaints about the bolster on the tape drive wearing out.

The Chairman: You have heard some complaint?

Mr. Quinn: I know that they did on hand drives. They will in time wear out on the tape too but they should last longer on the tape than the band drive.

Mr. Boyd: Did you measure the tension on the tape?

Mr. Quinn: I don't think so.

Mr. Boyd: Mr. Quinn might get the information for us as to the weight on the tape which is constant. I assume an average on the band.

Mr. Quinn: I will take that up and see what I can do on that.

The Chairman: Mr. Gilbert, what was your question?

Mr. Gilbert: The question I wanted to ask is probably not just a question on spinning but the spinner catches all the thunder that comes. I am on colored work. Gingham have been selling, as all you people know, mighty good for the past two or three years, which has required considerable change in style. That has necessitated the running of heavy cords through fine reeds. It is the spinners job to put that cord up in such shape that a knot as big as the end of your finger will go through 29 inch reed, and I want to know if anyone here has had considerable experience on a proposition of that kind and if so what did you about it. I expect there are very few here who have had experience with that but if any I would like to hear from them.

Mr. Covington: I have had some experience. I took a reed and found out the exact space I wanted and pulled dents and ran it through and made the space wider.

Mr. Gilbert: That is all right provided you don't have to change your pattern. Every time a knot comes up if it is not big enough it is not going through there. If the cord is big enough the cord will not go through fine reeds. Every time it comes there it makes a pick out. I have a very crude method of getting away with it. I have made a creel and instead of spooling my twisting yarn I put it in the creel from the twister and run 150 ends on the loom and put 150 bobbins there and run these bobbins out on long chain quills. Whenever that begins to run out the man that is running that frame stops and puts in a new set of bobbins. They are all tied together and all the knots come up at the same time. If anybody else has a better method I want to know what it is.

Mr. Gilbert: This is a spinners question. How many ends do you have to come down on frame 1% ring with 7 inch traverse 32s yarn, when you doff? How many ends come down on the side, say 120 ends to the side?

Mr. Winget: What sort of bobbin do you use?

Mr. Gilbert: Ordinary filling quill, Draper spinning bobbins about 8 inches long, straight bobbin.

The Chairman: Is that made from 1-inch cotton? I would like to know



how many ends come down? How many here are running 32s fillings?

Mr. Lockman: I have some 35s, that is close to 32 and that always depends on the doffer. I have seen them with two ends down or three ends down and some doff with 35 and 50. There is no reason that a good doffer could not start up a frame with two or three ends down. I have that with some of my doffers on 35 and some go higher.

Mr. Gilbert: He is right about the doffer. If his doffer knows enough he can get by with it in in most cases, but you know with a 7-inch traverse and 32 yarn and 1½ ring it is going to take a super-doffer so as not to have ends on the side. I agree that our doffers are not the best as you can pick up someone who knows about it. We are out of the cotton mill district and do not get the class of doffers you do. Our work is all raw stock all colors.

The Chairman: Mr. Gilbert, have you tried increasing the diameter of your bobbin?

Mr. Gilbert: No, I doubt if it would pay.

The Chairman: You can increase the diameter of your bobbin as much as ¼-inch and it won't shorten the length of your doff more than 10 minutes. As to whether it would pay or not is another proposition but you can increase the diameter of your present quill one eighth and still not run your frame full and not lose but 10 minutes.

Mr. Gilbert: I will take a shot at that. How much filling weight did you make on Draper loom on 32s.

Mr. Brown: That will be brought out down at our weavers' meeting at Anderson next month. We have a man preparing a special paper there and we will be glad to see you there then.

Quinn: What kind of a spindle do you run?

Mr. Gilbert: I am running a Whitin medium,—we run a round traveler.

The Chairman: That is one of your troubles—round point traverse.

At the request of the Chairman as to who uses square point and who uses round point, 18 answered that they used the square point and 15 round.

A member: I have had the same experience that he is having now. I understand that he makes 32s. This is 20s and the time I had this trouble with the traveler I was using round point and in bearing the traveler down, in taking the ends the doffer when he comes to doff the quill, the yarn is so coarse it would come out from under the travelers, so I changed to square point, same width and eliminated a great deal of trouble.

Mr. Lockman: I don't know the size of the quill but I had a very small ring making 40 filling and my quill, the butt was as large almost as the ring and every time the traverse bore down it broke off and I had to put on a new set. He may have a quill almost as large as the ring and if the spindle is the least bit out it will knock open.

Mr. Gilbert: I am going to try a square point. I have tried it but

have never had any satisfaction out of it or had the spinners who could. By the way, our bobbin may be too big, just an ordinary Draper spool.

W. P. Lee, Charlotte: Mr. Gilbert has two things to do, one is to train doffers to doff and the next is to start the frame about two inches above and when you get started pull it down slowly and back up. He will have no further trouble. Stop the frame 2 inches from the bottom of the doffer and then after they go through start it up and let it go back up and down and work the traverse with his foot.

Mr. Gilbert: Do you mean that you don't wind it down to the bottom at all?

Mr. Lee: No, that is right; 2 inches from the bottom. Doff it off, let it down slowly, and then back up again and you won't have ends on the side.

The Chairman: Would you get the same results in that case if you stopped your frame with the traverse up?

Mr. Lee: The idea is to work your traverse when you start, so as to get the right tension on it and you will get results.

The Chairman: In other words, if he didn't stop it with the traverse up he couldn't wind it all the way down?

Mr. Lee: No.

A member: I will tell the gentleman if he has feelers on the loom he had better watch out. Do you have feelers?

Mr. Gilbert: Yes.

The Chairman: Then you had better not try that.

Mr. Crolley: My experience in starting up, a frame has as much to do with the ends coming down as the doff. Take a good doffer, if he doesn't know how to start up the frame after he is through he will draw the ends down. We pull our frames down right to the bottom on these same numbers, right to the bottom; first let the traverse start up, pull to the bottom, doff like Mr. Gilbert said, and in this particular case I had section men to start frames to where the doffers could learn to start up. We cut our ends down from 50 to 15 to 18. I think that is pretty good on that number. When you get ready to pull the frame down at the bottom if you don't let the traverse start up, pull to the bottom,—if you don't let the traverse start up it won't come up—then shake it three or four times. Let your traverse be ready to pull up.

The Chairman: Did you stop it one to two inches above?

Mr. Lee: Yes.

Mr. White: I want to ask if anyone using fibre spools 4x6 on warp yarn, and what result they are getting. As the spool gets lighter we cannot control the weight and we get too much slack. We run 56 yards a minute.

Mr. Ray: I would like to ask the proper speed to run a beam warper, on 30s yarn. I have 4x5 wooden spool.

The Chairman: How much of an oval do you have on your spool, Mr. White?

(Continued on Page 26)

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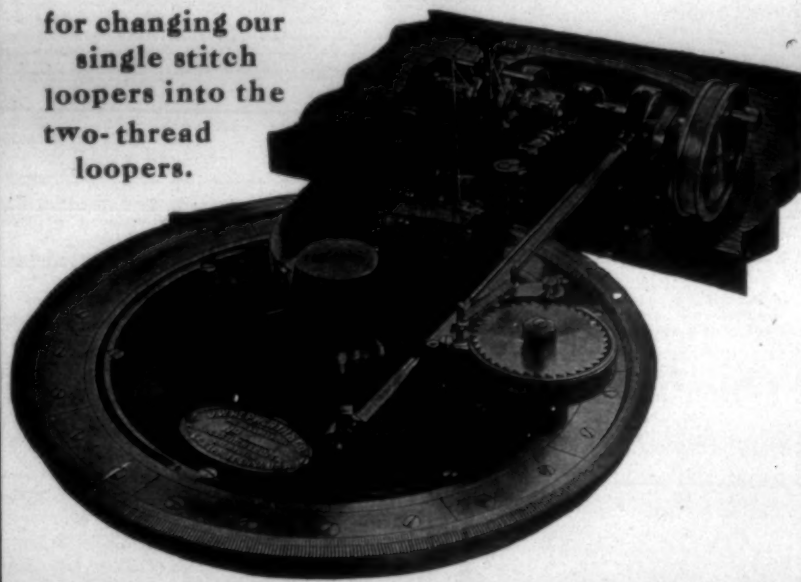
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Managing Editor  
Associate Editor  
Business Manager

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### Cotton Mill Dictation

UNDER this subject a special editorial writer in the Greensboro Daily News has the following to say about the North Carolina Legislature:

"The Legislature was strong for consolidating and the resultant economy of administration until it came to the Department of Public Welfare and the Child Welfare Commission, the most conspicuous duplication of work in the entire State Government. The two departments cost about \$55,000 annually and it was estimated that \$15,000 could be saved. But the cotton mill people said no. They didn't want the Child Welfare Commission administered by Mrs. Johnson, State Commissioner of Welfare. To say nothing of the impropriety of the cotton mills, affected by the administration of the law, taking the authority to say who should or should not administer it, there must be some reason for the fear of Mrs. Johnson. Is there anything to cover up? If not why the objection to Mrs. Johnson, in addition to the arrogance of dictation, telling the Legislature where it gets off? Some of the interests don't know when to stop. Presently they will arouse a prejudice that will give the demagogue his opportunity and worse things will come upon them."

We were not in Raleigh during the entire session of the Legislature and do not know the details, but consider the above an unfair statement.

The State Child Welfare Commission is composed of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Secretary of State, Board of

Health and the Commissioner of Public Welfare, the last named position being filled by Mrs. K. B. Johnson.

E. F. Carter is the Executive Officer of the State Child Welfare Commission and a most efficient officer and is answerable to the commission.

It is evident that the Legislature could see no good reason for taking from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Secretary of the Board of Health their control over the acts of Mr. Carter.

Mrs. Johnson fills her position splendidly and is recognized as having at heart the best interest of the people of North Carolina.

Her mothers aid law which has now been in effect six years was a constructive piece of work.

We do not hesitate to say that we agreed with Mrs. Johnson in her effort to secure a 55-hour law for North Carolina and we think it would have been the part of wisdom on the part of the manufacturers to have agreed to same.

With few exceptions other States, including both Virginia and South Carolina, now have the 55-hour law and public sentiment is in favor of same.

Those who continue to go directly against public sentiment are likely to arouse a feeling of antagonism that may produce bad results.

With the exception of the 60-hour law our mills are being operated upon a fair and humane basis and in keeping with public sentiment except the noisy but false sentiment of outside agitators.

The cotton manufacturers of North Carolina should so conduct themselves and to continue to deserve the confidence and esteem of the people of the State, which they now enjoy.

### Could Run Everything But Her Home

OUR readers will recall that some time ago Mrs. L. E. Feickert, of New Jersey, said that the women of New Jersey favored the Federal Child Labor Amendment in order to take children of five and six years of age from South Carolina mills.

We replied to her in eight New Jersey papers, not only calling her attention to the fact that it had been ten years since South Carolina had allowed children under 14 to work in factories, but also quoting a recent Federal report on child labor in the fruit farms of New Jersey.

On account of our controversy with Mrs. Feickert it was rather interesting to note the following in a recent issue of a New Jersey paper:

Plainfield, N. J., March 12.—

Mrs. Lillian E. Feickert, vice chairman of the Republican State Committee and president of the New Jersey Women's Republican Club, admitted today that her husband, Edward F. Feickert, a banker, had left home shortly after the first of the year, that she did not know his whereabouts.

She denied her husband had objected to her political activities and consequent absence from home. Officials at the bank said that at his request some time ago he was given an indefinite leave of absence.

It seems that Mrs. Feickert thought herself capable of handling the affairs of other people but could not manage her own home, which is the case with seventy-five per cent of the busy body women politicians.

### Higher and Fewer

WHILE we are needing orders for cotton goods and are hoping that dresses are coming down in length and going up in price, we read the following in a New York paper:

Skirts above the knees, curled eyelashes and red ears are the latest Paris modes, New York has just been informed.

Some of the passengers returning on the Olympic had skirts reaching only to their knees. Mrs. Bertram Parker, European fashion editor of a New York publication, a passenger, was asked if these were fair samples of the Parisian designers' latest.

"What? Those skirts?" she asked. "Why, they're way down to the knees. In Paris they are above the knees."

Miss Nina Bolbing, speaking before the Master Hair Dressers' Association convention here, said the new Parisian make-up includes reddened ears and nostrils, blue or brown lidded eyes and eyelashes with decided curls."

Under the dictates of fashion they may paint their ears and noses red and their eyelids blue and brown, but there being some knock-kneed and some bow-legged, not to mention those that are too thin or too fat, it is a safe bet that a large proportion of the dresses will be worn well below the knees.

Fashion rules within reason and often beyond reason, but fashion can not make a bow-legged woman wear her dresses above her knees.

Cannon Mills.

Philadelphia, Pa.,

Mr. David Clark,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

I was very much interested, indeed, this morning to read your article regarding the cotton situation, for this summer for American spinners, and I do not believe that people generally will treat your article with "amusement," as you seem to think.

This is a situation which has been very apparent for the last month or six weeks and even with a crop of thirteen and a half million bales, cotton is disappearing so fast that American spinners are going to have a scramble to get any cotton at all this summer, and the price of cotton, to my mind, has got to go up again to somewhere around 28 or 30 cents to curtail consumption; otherwise, we will be absolutely cleaned out again on August 1.

Cotton at its present price is not stopping consumption in any way at all and it seems perfectly obvious, therefore, that cotton has got to go considerably higher to make somebody stop using cotton.

The European buyer has again taken the cream of our crop at the lowest prices, while the American spinner has stood at one side and looked on, believing there was plenty of cotton for him any time he wished to go out and buy it; but one would think that with seven or eight months still to go before there is any new crop cotton, no matter how big the crop is, and realizing how difficult it is at this time to buy any good grades of cotton except at an exorbitant basis, the American spinner would shortly begin to think that cotton was pretty strong.

Personally, I believe that the market has got to go up around 28 or 30 cents, or some price high enough to stop someone, somewhere, from using cotton, as there is not going to be enough to go around this year at the present rate of American consumption and export, and we are again faced with a situation where it is absolutely imperative that we raise a crop of fourteen to fifteen million bales next year to keep the world going and to keep the price around 25 cents, as an average, through the next crop year.

It seems to me, therefore, that your warning is a very timely one and if American spinners do not follow it, we believe they will do so to their regret.

Yours very truly,  
S. D. CLAPPER.



## Personal News

C. C. Hodge has been promoted to overseer of cloth room at the Alma Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

J. L. Webster has been promoted from overhauler to night second hand of spinning in Osprey Mill, Porterdale, Ga.

Ernest Chatham has been promoted from section man in spinning to second hand in spooling in Osprey Mill, Porterdale, Ga.

John Price has been promoted from master mechanic to assistant superintendent of the Nantucket and Lily Mills, Spray, N. C.

Maurice McQuinn has been promoted from second hand in spooling in Osprey mill to night overseer of spinning and twisting in the We-launce Mill, Porterdale, Ga.

H. M. Rhett has been elected treasurer and manager of the Dallas Manufacturing Company, Huntsville, Ala., succeeding the late A. L. Rison.

W. S. Moore has completed overhauling carding and spinning at the St. Pauls Mills, St. Pauls, N. C., and is now doing similar work at the Wiscassett Mills, Albemarle, N. C.

A. C. Revels has resigned as superintendent of the River Hill Spinning Company, Cheraw, S. C., and accepted a similar position at New Haven, Conn.

David Lindsay has resigned as superintendent of the Fieldale Mills, Fieldale, Va., to become treasurer and manager of the Spinners' Processing Company, Spindale, N. C.

W. J. Hodge has resigned as overseer of the cloth room at the Alma Mills, Gaffney, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Globe Manufacturing Company, of the same place.

J. F. Wharton has resigned as overseer spinning at the Swift Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., to accept a similar position with the Georgia-Kincaid Mills No. 1, Griffin, Ga.

W. H. Shumate, who has been assistant superintendent of the Nantucket and Lily Mills, Spray, N. C., has been promoted to superintendent of the Fieldale Mills, Fieldale, Va.

W. H. Thomas, who has been general overhauler at the Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C., has become second hand at the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company No. 2, Fort Mill, S. C.

D. E. Frye is not overseer spinning and winding at the Cheraw Cotton Mills, Cheraw, S. C., as stated through error last week, but is night second hand in spinning. H. M. Maples is overseer spinning, spooling and warping.

Milton H. Lanier has been elected vice-president of the Dallas Manufacturing Company, Huntsville, Ala.

R. E. Beattie has been promoted to overseer of weaving at the Cherokee Falls Manufacturing Company, Cherokee Falls, S. C.

### The Georgia Meeting

THE Textile Operating Executives of Georgia met in Atlanta on Wednesday of this week. The morning session was devoted to questions on carding and the afternoon session to spinning.

Lack of time prevents a full report of the meeting in this issue, but the issue of next week will carry a stenographic report of the discussions. The meeting was well attended and the report will carry much interesting and valuable information on carding and spinning.

### Mill Man Missing.

Lyman Dwight James, a relative of the late Marshall Field, of Chicago, and until recently an official of a textile plant at Spray, N. C., is missing. The fact that he had vanished was disclosed when his uncle, Philip Lyman James, New York manager of Marshall Field & Co., went to police headquarters to deliver his photograph to the Bureau of Missing Persons.

Philip James would not discuss the matter other than to admit that he had consulted the police. At police headquarters it was said secrecy had been ordered.

Lyman James, who is 27 years old, left his mother with friends in Englewood, N. J., Friday, apparently to come to the New York office of Marshall Field & Co.

He had been manager of the shipping department of the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills Company, at Spray, N. C., and resigned to take a trip to Europe.

### Consolidated Textile Corp.

#### Lynchburg, Va.

Yates Smith	Manager
Culver Batson	Supt.
W. J. Erwin	Asst. Supt.
A. L. Fisher	Carder
H. H. Colbert	Spinner
A. L. Garner	Weaver
S. B. Hammer	Finishing
H. W. Turner	Yard Foreman
J. J. Mehaffey	Master Mechanic

### Acme Spinning Co.

#### Belmont, N. C.

16,320 spinning spindles.

J. J. Duncan	Supt.
J. O. Thrower	Day Carder
R. L. Long	Night Carder
W. B. Duncan	Day Spinner
E. S. Auten	Night Spinner
J. P. Vanpelt	Master Mechanic

# Bobbins and Spools

Particular attention given to  
All Types Of Warp  
Bobbins For Filling Wind  
Samples of such bobbins gladly  
furnished

The Dana S. Courtney Co.  
Chicopee, Mass.

A. B. CARTER, Southern Agt, Gastonia, N. C.



FIG. 20.  
Oblong Style

LANE  
Patent Steel Frame  
Canvas Mill Baskets

Have established an enviable reputation among mill men for economy and uniformly satisfactory service.

Made oblong, square or round, with or without taper. Some are perforated for steaming, others mounted on sturdy thread-guard casters. All are perfectly smooth inside.

W. T. Lane & Brothers

Originators and Manufacturers of  
Canvas Baskets for 25 years

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Arlington, S. C.**—The Apalache plant of the Victor-Monaghan Mills will install 72 automatic looms.

**Manchester, Ala.**—It is reported that an Eastern mill man and local capitalists will build a mill here.

**Rockingham, N. C.**—The Leak Manufacturing Company has increased its capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.

**Cherokee Falls, S. C.**—Fire, which threatened to destroy the entire village of the Cherokee Falls plant of the Henrietta Mills, burned five houses before being brought under control.

**Hope, Ark.**—It is reported that the International Shoe Company, of St. Louis, will build a mill here to make cloth linings for shoes.

**Opelika, Ala.**—The Opelika Mills have let contract for the building of six new bungalows in their mill village.

**Texarkana, Ark.**—The Chamber of Commerce is negotiating with J. Perry Burrus, of Dallas, Tex., for the building of a 10,000 spindle cotton mill here.

**Galveston, Tex.**—It seems certain that the plans of the Nobaska Spinning Company, Taunton, Mass., for establishing a 15,000 spindle mill here will be carried out.

**Union Springs, Ala.**—The Cowikee Mills will install an additional 1,000 spindles. The plant, which now has 5,000 spindles, operates as a branch of Eufaula.

**Kershaw, S. C.**—It is understood locally that the Kershaw Cotton Mills will double the capacity of their plant. The mill has 12,160 spindles and 482 looms. Col. Leroy Springs of Lancaster, is president.

**Columbia, S. C.**—A bill has passed the House of Representatives to require all cotton mills in this State to install sewerage systems for sanitary closets in the villages.

**Greensboro, N. C.**—The Penn Handkerchief Company, which recently took over the plant of the B. B. Phillips Manufacturing Company, is planning to purchase another handkerchief plant, according to H. L. Penn.

**Asheville, N. C.**—The Sayles Bleachery has let contract to W. M. Welch Construction Company, of Greenville, S. C., for the erection of 75 houses in the mill village, the work to cost around \$15,000. Contract for the erection of the plant, streets and other construction will be let within a short time.

**Badin, N. C.**—There is a possibility that a New England mill company will erect a 65,000 spindle mill here, according to S. A. Copp, general superintendent of the Aluminum Company here.

**High Point, N. C.**—Contract for the erection of the silk mill to be built here by the Hillcrest Silk Mills, of New Jersey, has been let to T. C. Thompson Bros., of Charlotte. Work is to be started at once on the plant which will cost about \$100,000. Lockwood, Greene & Co., Charlotte, are the engineers.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—The Co-Lin Mills have been organized here by George H. Brockenborough, Jr., and W. A. Reynolds. The plant of the Piedmont Commission Company has been leased by the company, which will operate 150 looms on dress goods and toweling. Spinning machinery will be installed later. Mr. Brockenborough will be in active charge of the plant.

**Durham, N. C.**—The proposed new novelty goods plant to be erected here by E. S. Yarborough, of the Henderson Hosiery Mills, Henderson, N. C., as noted, will manufacture novelty cloths, draperies and similar goods. Mr. Yarborough is to be president and manager.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—It is reported that H. R. Mallinson & Co., cotton and silk goods merchants of New York, have purchased a fine goods mill in the Piedmont section. Officials of the company would neither deny nor affirm the report.

**Fayetteville, N. C.**—The Hawthorne Silk Mills will be sold at public auction on March 26. The sale is in connection with bankruptcy proceedings against the company whose mills in Paterson, N. J., will also be sold on March 19. The sale will be under the direction of Benjamin Crunauer, of Paterson. The plant here has been idle since December.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—Sale of the Belbro Mills to W. H. Belk by the receiver at a price of \$27,948 has been confirmed by the court. The mill is equipped with 2,500 spindles, owns eight acres of land and several houses. Mr. Belk, who was a large stockholder in the company prior to the receivership, states that he will sell the machinery and retain the building as a real estate investment.

**Anniston, Ala.**—The first car of mop yarn from the Anniston Steel Manufacturing Company has left the Lanier Mills, which use waste cotton, manufacturing concern in Chicago. The Lanier Mills, which use waste cotton, will have a capacity of about 800 pounds of finished yarn per day when it reaches full operation. All of the machinery for the new industry has not as yet been installed but the factory is being operated with as many machines as are now in condition.

**Huntsville, Ala.**—The shareholders of the Lowe Manufacturing Company, operating a cotton mill enterprise in Huntsville, have authorized an increase of the capital stock of the corporation from \$550,000 to \$1,000,000. It is believed that this announcement means that extensive improvements and additions are to be made in the mills here. The financial report read at the shareholders' meeting showed that \$1,500,000 of the products of the company were sold during the last fiscal year and that the two mills are running full time with a full complement of employees.

Directors elected for the year are Allen J. Graham, Charles Lane Poor, Donald Comer, John Scott, Robert Murphree, Lawrence Cooper and C. W. Causey. C. W. Causey was re-elected president; John Scott, vice-president and secretary; J. A. Roland, assistant, and Robert E. McDonald, agent and general manager.

**Huntsville, Ala.**—The Merrimack Manufacturing Company reported a deficit of \$278 for the year 1924, in its financial statement as of December 31. This compares with a surplus of \$195,837 for the preceding 12 months.

Total income for last year is shown as \$376,429, and from this are deducted interest and contingent charges of \$101,707, common dividends of \$192,500, and preferred dividends of \$82,500, leaving the deficit of \$278. The balance held in reserve for common stock is put at \$192,222. Net profits are accounted as \$318,550.

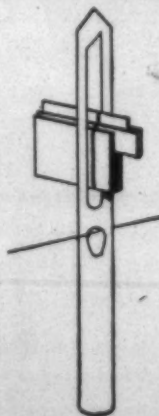
The company's balance sheet shows the following assets: Fixed assets, \$5,136,048; inventory, \$2,133,682; accounts receivable, \$1,057,394; cash, \$994,444; total, \$9,321,568.

Liabilities are: Capital stock, \$4,-

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is backed by twenty years of experience and steady growth. It is adopted by representative mills weaving cotton, silk, worsted and woolens.

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Complete Topographic Surveys  
General Design, Planting, Grading  
and Detail Plans  
Supervision of Landscape and  
Engineering Construction  
Sewer and Water Development

Largest Landscape Organization in the South



400,000; accounts and notes payable, \$1,215,403; profit and loss, \$3,592,347; reserve for dividends, \$89,375; reserve for Federal taxes, \$23,363; total, \$9,321,568.

#### New England-Southern Mills Show Loss.

Boston. — New England-Southern Mills, composed of a group of mills in the North and South, reported a net operating loss for the year ended December 31, 1924, of \$537,953 after all interest charges, taxes and depreciation, at the annual meeting.

The income account shows gross sales of \$45,588,471, with cost of selling, etc., amounting to \$14,810,403, showing a profit to this point of \$778,067.

#### Further Comment Gossett Report

Several letters from leading mill men who commented interestingly on the recent report of B. B. Gossett head of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, to his stockholders, appeared in these columns last week.

Further interesting comments on the mill situation, especially the danger of overproduction, are given in a letter below from J. C. Evins, president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina and from J. H. Morgan, president of the American Spinning Company, Greenville, S. C.

Mr. Evins says:

Answering yours of the 7th inst. I have read with interest Mr. Gossett's communication which you have copied on page No. 14 of your March 5th issue relative to overproduction by mills and remedies therefor.

There can be no doubt but that if as seems to be implied by Gossett's article we have since the war reached a point where we are manufacturing more goods than be absorbed by the trade some concerted action to reduce the out-put will be necessary in order to prevent violent fluctuations in our business.

So far, however, I have not sufficient information on which to base an opinion as to whether or not our troubles of last year were not occasioned more by the high price of spot cotton and the low price in the future months than by the fact that we were actually producing more goods than could have been consumed at a stabilized price.

Naturally, if we could have more definite information as to the output of the mills in the manufacture of various lines, and also as to the consumption of the country under normal conditions, we could more intelligently determine the remedy for any disruption of the market conditions.

However, as stated, while I am

very much interested in the suggestions made by Mr. Gossett, I am not yet able to enforce them in toto.

Mr. Morgan writes as follows:

"I have been out of the City for quite a while; and I find your letter relative to Mr. B. B. Gossett's report to his stockholders in the Bulletin of March 5, requesting that I comment on it.

I do not know that I really have any comments to make; I think that Mr. Gossett covered the situation pretty cleverly. As you know, the mills have been through a rocky had they curtailed in time, a great deal of this trouble could have been avoided; but such was not the case. There was an over-production and an under consumption. I think the prospects for the future are much brighter than they were a year ago. If the mills will act with prudence, and not produce goods before sold, and not pile stock up in warehouses, they will come into their own this year. The yarn mills, particularly, should watch very closely the ac-

cumulation of stocks in their own warehouses and in the warehouses of the yarn markets.

If the mills will keep an eye to the future, and pull together, I think that they have a fair sailing ahead of them.

#### Greenville Mills Taking Cotton.

Greenville, S. C.—With indications pointing to 30-cent cotton for the fall of 1925, based in the present crop outlook, many mills of the Piedmont section are placing orders for future delivery of cotton, according to information obtained here today.

The head of a large cotton mill in the Piedmont section, who makes his headquarters in Greenville, said so strongly did he believe that cotton would be 30 cents per pound for fall that he was buying liberally for his mill at the present prices.

A widely known cotton man stated that cotton of the better grades was difficult to obtain and that efforts to purchase large quantities in Memphis and other points in the middle-west and south-west had been without avail. The continued demand from exporters is responsible for the comparatively small amount of cotton now available, it was pointed out.

The drouth in Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma and the mild winter in the eastern part of the cotton belt, making the path of the boll weevil a comparatively easy one, are the factors most largely responsible for the belief that there will be a short crop this year. The higher price of fertilizers will also figure in the reduced crop, cotton men believe, while the continued demand from exporters means that a much larger crop will have to be raised to meet the demand of both American and European mills.

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folded and stitched, cemented—

Rounded and flat

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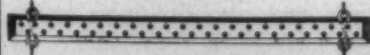
W. R. Pederson, Resident Manager

Carolina National Bank Building, Spartanburg, S. C.

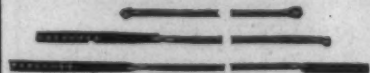
Employers' Liability Insurance, Automobile Insurance, Public Liability Insurance

Cash refunds to policyholders, amounting to nearly \$13,000,000 since organization, have realized savings to them of at least 20% of the standard stock company insurance cost.

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Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS

Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS

Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)

Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

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Our SIMPLEX HUMIDIFIER—One Pipe—No Pressure Pipe

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT

Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)

Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL

Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.

SOUTHERN OFFICES, 276 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga., No. Charlotte, N. C.



## Spinners' Meeting in Charlotte

(Continued from Page 21)

Mr. White: About one and a half inches—three on each side.

Mr. Boyd: That would not help the rise in the roll any but it would help the oval. Where you have a big oval on your spool, when you have a big oval in the oval in the yarn, when it is up here the speed is slow on account of the diameter and when it runs to the end of the spool it is fast.

The Chairman: If I understand the principle of that it may be that some of your spools are on slow operation and some on fast operation and you won't have an even stop.

When it is on a high place your spools run slow, but when it comes next to the spool head it speeds the spool up, that spool will over-run and you will get kinks in your yarn if you run 50 yards or faster. If you run faster than 50 yards speeding the beam warper up. When you get above that you are running excessive speed. Some have run as high as 80 yards but you do not get along well. They should run 30 to get the best results. How many are running as low as 30 yards on beam warper.

A member: The only way that I can keep down slack ends on the warper is cut down speed of the warper to where it ought to be and regulate the slack roll with weights.

The Chairman asks how many are running as low as 35, 40, 45, 50 and 55, to which there is no response.

Mr. Lockman: There are not many who have figured the yards. They can tell you how long it takes one beam. I run 30,000 yards on my beam of 30 yarn, 10 warps. I can run those beams in 10 hours, about a wrap to the hour.

The Chairman: How many running a wrap to the hour?

(4 answer)

The Chairman: How many running a wrap in 45 minutes?

(1 responds)

Mr. Ray: I run a wrap in 50 minutes on 2-ply yarn, 20s.

Mr. Cook: I have had some little trouble in running warp sometimes. Some of the spools would probably run a little faster, machines slow down. That is due to the skewer and sometimes what we call speeder step. Some were soaked in a preparation like linseed oil and maybe sometimes put them in that hadn't been soaked. They would have a tendency to fly back due to friction and some run faster than others. I have had some of them do that.

A resolution of appreciation and

thanks was extended to the chairman of the meeting for the splendid work he has done and the way in which he has conducted this meeting today.

The chairman thanked the members for the way in which they have co-operated with him and the support which has been extended to him.

Mr. Lockman: I want to ask the men, when you have your rollers cleaned, do you make all your rollers the same by bringing all your stands to the necks or by putting in new necks. If you do not, does it have effect?

Mr. Winget: It so happens that the mill I am looking after now is practically a new mill and we have not had that trouble. I would say in a general way that it would be better to re-neck them.

The Chairman: I am like Mr. Winget, I believe it would be better to re-neck them. Where you have some stands worn more than the others I have seen brass bushing put in the stand. However, I cannot tell you how successful that has been, for I have never had it to do. I really think that the better method is to have them re-necked and where your stands are worn either buy new stands or put in brass bushings.

A resolution of thanks was ex-

tended to those who are mentioned on the program for the delightful entertainment that they furnished.

President Dilling announced that the Weavers' Section of the Southern Textile Association would be held in Anderson, S. C., on March 15 and that the annual meeting of the Association will be held at Kenilworth Inn, Asheville, N. C., on June 19 and 20.

### Among Those Present.

Among those attending the Spinners' meeting in Charlotte were:

Adams, T. C., Night Spinner, Brookford Mill, Brookford, N. C.

Alexander, C. W., Overseer, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Cooleemee, N. C.

Armstrong, J. F., Efrid Mills, Albemarle, N. C.

Armfield, R. H., Overseer Carding, White Oak Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

Baker, B. L., Overseer Carding, Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.

Barker, J. M., Lancaster, S. C.

Barnes, E. T., Overseer Spinning, Wateree Mills, Camden, S. C.

Barnes, G. A., Overseer Spinning, Hermitage Mill, Camden, S. C.

Barrett, J. J., Weaver, Kendall Mills, Paw Creek, N. C.

Becknell, John, Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

Becknell, W. W., Supt., Arkwright

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SEWING  
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The Standard of The World For Tests of Fabrics,  
Yarns, Twines, Etc.

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Manufacturers of Speeders, Bobbins, Cap Spinning Bobbins, Skewers, Warp Bobbins, Filling Bobbins for Northrop Looms, Twister Bobbins, Twister Spools, Warper Spools, Comber Rolls, Quills, Underclearer Rolls (plain or covered).

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BOBBINS  
SPOOLS  
SHUTTLES  
SKEWERS  
ROLLS, ETC.  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION**

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Lawrence, Mass.

Correspondence Solicited

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**AUTOMATIC SHUTTLES**  
Try Our New Automatic Shuttles for either cotton or woolen weaving. It is meeting every requirement with entire satisfaction.



Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.  
 Bost, R. A., Cramerton, N. C.  
 Boyd, H. H., Supt., Chadwick-Hoskins, Charlotte, N. C.  
 Brigman, C. C., Supt., Lancaster Cotton Mills No. 2, Lancaster, S. C.  
 Broadnax, J. B., Overseer Spinning, Fort Mill Mfg. Co., Fort Mill, S. C.  
 Brown, L. L., Supt., Clifton Mfg. Co., Clifton, S. C.  
 Bryant, E. F., Overseer, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.  
 Buff, John T., Spinner, American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C.  
 Burnett, B. B., Spinner, Henrietta Mills, Caroleen, N. C.  
 Burnham, W. H., Salesman, Parks-Cramer Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
 Burnett, Roy, Night Overseer, Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C.  
 Caldwell, John W., Night Spinner, Adrian Mill, St. Molly, N. C.  
 Carpenter, D. O., Spinner, Thrift Mfg. Co., Paw Creek, N. C.  
 Carter, A. B., Gastonia, N. C.  
 Cashion, L. L., Second Hand, Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C.  
 Chester, P. A., Gastonia, N. C.  
 Clark, David, Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.  
 Colbert, H. H., Spinner, Con. Textile Corp., Lynchburg, Va.  
 Compton, R. J., Overseer, Arkwright Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.  
 Covington, T. B., Wade Mfg. Co., Wadesboro, N. C.  
 Crenshaw, D. N., Supt., Boger & Crawford Spinning Mill, Lincoln, N. C.  
 Creswell, W. T., O-Carding and Spinning, Cascade Mill, Mooresville, N. C.  
 Crolley, S. L., Supt., Hermitage Mill, Camden, S. C.  
 Culpepper, O. G., Salesman, Parks-Cramer Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
 Dalton, R. I., Southern Agent, Whitin Machine Works, Charlotte, N. C.  
 Davis, Rogers W., Agent, Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.  
 Desmond, S. P. V., Salesman, Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
 Digby, T. J., Jr., Salesman, Baltimore Belting Co., Greer, S. C.  
 Dilling, Marshall, Supt., A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.  
 Duncan, W. B., Spinner, Acme Spinning Co., Belmont, N. C.  
 Edwards, J. O., Supt., Ice-morlee Mills, Monroe, N. C.  
 Edwards, I. K., O-Carding, Henrietta Mills, Caroleen, N. C.  
 Ensor, Milton, Supt., American Yarn & Processing Co., Mt. Holly, N. C.  
 Escott, Albert, Real Estate Dealer, Charlotte, N. C.  
 Escott, G. S., American Wool & Cotton Reporter, Boston, Mass.  
 Ewing, M. C., O-Spinning, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.  
 Fagan, J. H., O-Spinning, Myers Mill, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.  
 Failor, Walter M., Salesman, Charlotte, N. C.  
 Fisher, A. L., Carder, Con. Textile Corp., Lynchburg, Va.  
 Gibson, L. B., Supt., Fairmont Mfg. Co., Fairmont, S. C.  
 Grant, R. T., Sou. Mgr., United Chemical Products Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
 Harris, Carl W., Asst. Supt., Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.  
 Harris, R. F., Supt., Lowell Mill, Lowell, N. C.  
 Haskins, L. L., Sou. Rep., Akron

Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.  
 Hastings, A. M., Asst. Supt., Thrift Mfg. Co., Paw Creek, N. C.  
 Herd, R. W., O-Spinning, Dunean Mill, Greenville, S. C.  
 Higgins, R. H., Overseer, Cascade Mill, Mooresville, N. C.  
 Hill, D. H., Jr., Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.  
 Hooks, J. C., O-Spinning, Hoskins Mill, Charlotte, N. C.  
 Hooper, L. G., Supt., Johnston Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
 Howard, M. W., Jr., Engineer, Lockwood, Greene & Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
 Howard, Percy H., Fuller Brush Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
 Jackson, Frederick, Universal Winding Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
 Jolly, A. A., Manville-Jencks Co., Gastonia, N. C.  
 Jones, A. V., O-Spinning, Randolph Mills, Franklinville, N. C.  
 Kennedy, W. A., Mfg. Agent, Root Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
 Kimball, Irving D., Sou. Mgr., Parks-Cramer Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
 Lanier, D. F., Supt., Oxford Cotton Mills, Oxford, N. C.  
 Lever, C. L., Spinner, Shelby Cotton Mill, Shelby, N. C.  
 Lovelace, F. R., Spinner, Globe Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C.  
 Lyda, O. J., O-Carding, Myers Mill, Gastonia, N. C.  
 McCall, Marvin, Jr., Whitney Mfg. Co., Whitney, S. C.  
 McCraney, J. A., O-Spinning, Ice-morlee Mills, Monroe, N. C.  
 Maner, G. A., Second Hand Spinning, Randolph Mills, Franklinville, N. C.  
 Maples, H. M., Spinner, Wade Mfg. Co., Wadesboro, N. C.  
 Massagee, M. T., O-Spinning, Adrian Mill, Mt. Holly, N. C.  
 Matthews, H. E., Morse Chain Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
 Moore, W. M., Branch Mgr., Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
 Moore, Wm. M., Supt., Globe Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C.  
 Moreland, R. C., O-Spinning, White Oak Mill, Greensboro, N. C.  
 Murphy, P. P., Supt., Peerless Mfg. Co., Lowell, N. C.  
 Patterson, M. L., Overseer Carding Spinning, Con. Textile Corp., Shelby, N. C.  
 Pearse, G. W., Office Sec., Whitin Machine Works, Charlotte, N. C.  
 Peaseley, Chas. D., Rep., National Ring Traveler Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
 Perry, Hext M., Salesman, Detroit Graphite Co., Greenville, S. C.  
 Philip, R. W., Associate Editor, Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.  
 Potter, E. M., Dist. Mgr., S. K. F. Industries, Charlotte, N. C.  
 Power, S. R., Supt., Broad River Mills, Blacksburg, S. C.  
 Presswood, J. R., Night Spinner, Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C.  
 Pritchett, F. A., Morse Chain Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
 Putman, W. B., Supt., Carlton Yarn Mills, Cherryville, N. C.  
 Quillan, D. J., Overseer Spinning, Whitney Mfg. Co., Whitney, S. C.  
 Quinn, P. T., Draper Corp., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Randall, W. L., Spinner, Carlton Yarn Mill, Cherryville, N. C.  
 Ray, Geo. W., Spinner, Brookford Mill, Brookford, N. C.

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## SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS.

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

1923

Name of Mill \_\_\_\_\_  
 Town \_\_\_\_\_  
 Spinning Spindles \_\_\_\_\_ Looms \_\_\_\_\_  
 Superintendent \_\_\_\_\_  
 Carder \_\_\_\_\_  
 Spinner \_\_\_\_\_  
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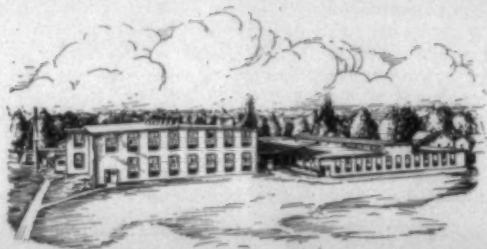
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### American Association Program

The following program has been issued for the convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, New Orleans, April 10-11:

#### Friday, April 10—10 A. M.

Convention called to order by President A. W. McLellan.  
Invocation.

Address of Welcome—Col. Frank B. Hayne, President, New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

Response—Thomas H. Rennie, Pell City, Ala., former President, the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

#### Announcement of Committees:

(a) Nominations — Augustus W. Smith, of South Carolina, Chairman; Geo. S. Harris, of Georgia; W. A. Erwin, Jr., of North Carolina.

President's Annual Address — A. W. McLellan, of New Orleans, La.

Address—Hon. James A. Emery, National Association of Manufacturers, Washington, D. C.

#### Friday, April 10—3 P. M.

Address—"A Better Grade and Staple of Cotton May Be Grown in the South"—Hon. John M. Parker, former Governor of Louisiana.

Address—"The Problem of Distribution as Properly Solved by Co-operation"—W. M. Garrard, General Manager, Staple Cotton Co-operative Association, Greenwood, Miss.

Address—"The South and the Tariff"—Hon. John H. Kirby, President Southern Tariff Association, Houston, Tex.

#### Friday, April 10—7 P. M.

Banquet Hall, The Roosevelt.

Annual Banquet.

Toastmaster—President A. W. McLellan.

"Interdependence of Agriculture and Manufacture in Industry."

Speakers: Hon. Edwin T. Meredith, Des Moines, Iowa, former Secretary of Agriculture, Editor, Successful Farming; Stuart W. Cramer, Joint President, National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers, Cramerton, N. C.

#### Saturday, April 11—10 A. M.

Business meeting.

Convention called to order by President A. W. McLellan.

Annual Report of the Secretary and Treasurer, Winston D. Adams, Charlotte, N. C.

Annual Report on the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers—Stuart W. Cramer, Joint Chairman.

#### Reports of Committees:

(a) National Committee — Stuart W. Cramer, Chairman.

(b) Traffic Committee—Capt. Ellison A. Smyth, Flat Rock, N. C., Chairman; Geo. W. Forrester, Atlanta, Ga., Traffic Manager.

(c) Resolutions—Arthur M. Dixon, Gastonia, N. C., Chairman.

(d) Nominations — Augustus W. Smith, Greenville, S. C., Chairman.

Election of officers.

Presentation of President's Medal—Capt. Ellison A. Smyth.

Unfinished Business.

New Business.

Adjournment.

### Cotton Consumption For February Lower

Washington, March 14. — Cotton consumed during February amounted to 550,132 bales of lint and 50,598 of linters, compared with 589,725 of linters, compared with 589,725 of lint and 51,800 of linters in January this year and 508,677 of lint and 41,683 of linters in February last year, the Census Bureau today announced.

Cotton on hand February 28 was held as follows:

In consuming establishments 1,546,210 bales of lint and 149,292 of linters, compared with 1,433,814 of lint and 137,634 of linters January 31 this year, and 1,583,439 of lint and 123,186 of linters February 28 last year.

In public storage and at compresses 3,075,140 bales of lint and 69,664 of linters, compared with 3,863,475 of lint and 58,290 of linters January 31 this year and 2,497,075 of lint and 86,993 of linters February 28 last year.

Imports during February totalled 59,984 bales, compared with 54,822 in January this year and 48,602 in February last year.

Exports during February totalled 81,838 bales, including 19,800 bales of linters, compared with 1,076,075 including 24,214 of linters in January this year, and 482,146 including 12,275 of linters in February last year.

Cotton spindles active during February numbered 33,277,189 compared with 33,180,758 in January this year and 32,710,622 in February last year.

Statistics for cotton growing States follow:

Cotton consumed during February totalled 372,524 bales, compared with 403,562 in January this year and 349,902 in February last year.

Cotton on hand February 28 was held as follows:

In consuming establishments 914,801 bales, compared with 866,755 January 31 of this year, and 946,245 February 28 last year.

In public storage and at compresses 2,751,915 bales, compared with 3,585,413 January 31 this year and 2,585,413 January 31 this year and 2,205,587 February 28 last year.

Cotton spindles active during February numbered 16,995,783 compared with 16,965,378 in January this year and 16,298,424 in February last year.

### Textiles Fairly Active

Washington, March 12.—Buying of textile products was fairly active during January and February, markets on the whole continued rather strong, and production was increased or maintained at relatively high levels, according to a general summary of the activities of the textile industries, as contained in the March issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

"Demand for cotton goods," the summary states, "has been well maintained, and although orders in general use probably not as numerous as they were a few weeks ago, buying of certain constructions of



print cloths and finished goods has been rather active. Prices have remained without significant changes for several weeks; the Fairchild index of cotton goods prices has fluctuated within a narrow range around 15.65 since November 22.

"The cotton yarn market, on the other hand, has weakened somewhat since the first of the year, and the Fairchild Yarn Index has fallen from 44.44 in the first week of January, to 42.44 for the week ending February 21.

"Early in February the American Woolen Company opened its fall lines of men's wear at an average advance over last year's price of 6.6 per cent on 50 staple suitings. Increases in woollens were greater than in worsteds. Buying since the openings has in general been only fairly active, but woollens continued to be more popular than worsteds.

"The raw wool market has been weaker since the first of the year, and prices throughout the world have declined. Fairchild's Index of Domestic and Raw Wool Prices fell from 144,976 in the week of January 24, the highest figure since 1920, to 140,590 in the week of February 21.

"Marked improvements were noted in the silk industry during January and February—buying increased considerably, productive operations were enlarged, and prices rose.

"Demand for knit goods has been fairly strong since the first of the year. Orders have increased and production schedules have been somewhat enlarged. Production of practically all classes of hosiery increased in December and was much greater than a year earlier.

#### Ferguson Gear Company Service.

The Ferguson Gear Company, of Gastonia, recently handled a mill order of gears in unusually fast time. An official of the company stated that the Minneola Manufacturing Co., of Gibsonville, N. C., were in need of two hundred motor driven pinions to start their looms which had already been delayed a considerable length of time. The mill called the Ferguson Gear Company, over long distance phone, giving them dimensions of the pinions.

The pinions were delivered to the express company just 48 hours after receipt of the order and much valuable time saved.

As recently reported, the Ferguson Gear Company, is equipped to manufacture large or small lots of gears of any time, including loom motor pinions in the larger type.

#### Comparative Yarn Tables.

The Fales & Jenks Machine Company, of Pawtucket, R. I., has just published a very valuable booklet showing comparative yarn tables. Because of the growing tendency to use different kinds of yarns in the manufacture of many kinds of fabrics, there has arisen a demand for a complete set of comparative yarn tables. Fales & Jenks have collected definite and practical information on this subject and the booklet will be found extremely valuable. The various sizes of yarn

in cotton, wool worsted, linen, silk, hemp and jute are set forth and their various equivalents are so tabulated to be easily understood even by those having little experience in numbering yarn.

Copies of the book may be had by addressing Fales & Jenks Machine Company, Pawtucket, R. I.

#### British Cotton Men Join in Approving Standards Sets.

Washington.—Delegates from European cotton exchanges, assisted by representatives of the domestic industry, working in co-operation with Department of Agriculture officials, completed examination of the 40 white universal cotton standards sets.

Following completion of the work, certificates were signed, addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, notifying him that the prepared copies had been approved. The approval of the Secretary of Agriculture will wind up the work, so far as the white sets are concerned. Twenty-eight of the colored sets were also examined, and it is expected that the remaining 12 will be officially disposed of soon.

While their associations are not parties to the agreement, E. R. Frimston, of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, and Joseph Wild, of the Federation of Master Spinners' Association, affixed their signatures to the secretary, which is a point in favor of the adoption of the standards by British interests in the near future.

#### Care of Cotton Twine and Loom Harnesses.

The Garland Manufacturing Company, has just issued a very useful and practical book on "The Care of Cotton Twine Loom Harnesses." In presenting the book, the company states that in experience of 40 years in the making of harness they have found that cotton twine harness sometimes fails to produce the satisfactory results because they are not properly cared for in the mill. The book is issued for the purpose of suggesting how to properly care for the harnesses when out of the loom and when in operation.

The book contains 54 pages and 47 illustrations. It thoroughly covers the subject in a practical and easily understood manner and will doubtless prove of great value to weave mills generally. Copies of the book may be had by addressing the Garland Manufacturing Company, Saco, Maine.

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 Taylor, L. E., National Ring Traveler Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
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 Thomason, F. L., Salesman, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Greenville, S. C.  
 Thomason, L. W., Sou. Agent, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
 Todd, F. C., Supt., Ruby Mills, Gastonia, N. C.  
 Waldron, H. J., Dist. Sales Mgr., E. F. Houghton Co., Greensboro, N. C.  
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 White, C. G., Carding and Spinning, Dover Mill, Shelby, N. C.  
 Wike, J. R., Mgr., Con. Textile Corp., Shelby, N. C.  
 Williams, W. N., Supt., Lincoln and Laboratory Cotton Mills, Lincoln, N. C.  
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 Winget, H. G., Supt., Winget & Victory Mills, Gastonia, N. C.  
 Wooten, C. C., Carder, Lowell Mill No. 2, Lowell, N. C.  
 Young, Charles A., Rutherfordton, N. C.  
 Young, A. W., Supt., Grace and Cleg-horn Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C.

### Growing Scarcity of Desirable Cotton.

Cotton, especially staple cotton, is felt all over the belt," comment Rucker & Co. "The ever-increasing basis is conclusive proof of the fact that supplies in the interior are visibly diminishing. The spot situation is the strongest we have known for many years, as those of our mills which have not obtained their requirements while the obtaining was good have found out to their sorrow.

"It is too early to commence on new crop probabilities. Suffice it to say that the continued absence of soaking rains in the Southwest is slowly beginning to attract the attention of the trade. Rains may yet come timely, and we hope they will soon occur in Texas and Oklahoma. Conditions east of the river are satisfactory; there is a good season in the ground, but sales of fertilizer, so far, are greatly below last year's total. Viewing the situation from all angles we must admit that we can see no influences that could cause more than small and temporary setbacks in the cotton market, but we see many reasons for a further sound and, we hope, unspectacular upward movement in the prices for cotton and cotton goods."

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 Joe F. Miller Spinner  
 R. O. Wylie Weaver  
 R. C. Woody Cloth Room  
 Frank W. Glenn, Jr. Cotton Grader  
 C. W. Wilson Master Mechanic

### Monarch Mill. Union, S. C.

78,528 spinning spindles; 1,825 looms.  
 T. M. McNeill Supt.  
 A. L. Stutts Carder  
 J. H. Nichols Spinner  
 J. B. Woods Weaver  
 J. M. Bates Cloth Room  
 J. E. Haas Master Mechanic

### Excelsior Mills. Union, S. C.

10,780 spinning spindles; 214 looms.  
 C. W. Cain Supt.  
 W. T. Deason Carder  
 W. T. Deason Spinner  
 W. R. Hill Weaver  
 W. R. Hill Cloth Room  
 F. H. Wilcox Dyer  
 John Copen Master Mechanic

### Cotton Price to Soar.

With indications pointing to 20-cent cotton in the fall of 1925, many mills in the Piedmont section are now placing orders for delivery of lint. Prominent cotton mill men are among those predicting higher prices for cotton.—Greenville Daily News.

### Mill Earnings Smaller.

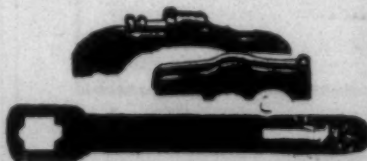
Raleigh, N. C.—Income tax returns made by the cotton mills in North Carolina to date are only 13 per cent of what they were last year at this time, it was stated by R. A. Doughton, State Commissioner of Revenue, indicating a deficiency in these returns of 87 per cent.

"Of course," said Commissioner Doughton, "subsequent returns may bring the percentage up, but there is every indication that the falling off will be very marked."

Last year the State realized from cotton mill income, said the commissioner, between \$600,000 and \$700,000.

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## Use Cotton Linters for Production of Rayon

Roanoke, Va.—Changes in the process of artificial silk manufacture will be introduced shortly by the Viscose Corporation in its plant here and at Marcus Hook and Lewistown, Pa., it was announced today by H. C. Neren, superintendent of the Roanoke plant. Under the new process, pulp made from cotton linters will replace wood pulp as the principal material of rayon the name by which artificial silk is now known.

The change to cotton pulp constitutes a far-reaching departure in viscose manufacturing. Experiments with cotton have been carried on for many years by the manufacturers until now they have reached the point where it is believed the material can be used to commercial advantage in a large way. To date their production of double-end "cotton silk" has been relatively small.

Mr. Neren stated that the introduction of the new method would not necessitate changes in the equipment of the plants nor an increase in the number of employees. The volume of output, he said, would not be increased. The use of cotton, the manufacturers say, will add greatly to the quality of the silk produced.

The company's plant at Nitro, West Virginia, will be the source of supply for the other three plants. Here the cotton linters will be made into pulp which will then be sent to the other mills in the form of sheets, bleached white.

The first steps in the Viscose production of fiber by the cotton linter process were taken at the Nitro plant, which is understood to have been supplying the "cotton silk" to the trade for about a year and one-half.

The projected change in the Viscose company's base for the manufacture of rayon is looked upon with great interest in the local trade, where heretofore the Tubize Artificial Silk Company of America has been the chief exponent of the cotton linters process among domestic manufacturers. The Tubize process, developed from that originated by Count Hilaire de Chardonnet, credited with being the discoverer of artificial silk, has always used cotton linters base since the beginning of its corporations in Europe in 1884. The company has been manufacturing in this country since 1921. They use an acid in converting the cotton into fiber, while it is understood that the Viscose company continue to use the alkali process, simply changing the raw material but not the method of working it.

Cotton linters form the base of Celanese, which the American Cellulose & Chemical Manufacturing Company, Ltd., have recently begun to produce in this country. Cotton is also the raw material of cupra ammonium fiber, which has been produced in a small way here, but is

best known through the Bemberg tram, produced in Germany, and eventually to be made in this country, according to the plans of the importers.

Notwithstanding the fact that cotton linters formed the original base for artificial silk, Europe employs chiefly wood pulp today. This is the material used by Snia Viscose, of Italy, considered the second largest rayon unit in the world.

It is pointed out in the local trade that cotton commends itself for two reasons to domestic producers. One is the abundant supply of raw material in this country, and the other the fact that cellular plant life, which is the basis of all artificial silk, is found in its purest and strongest form in cotton.

Details of the recent working agreement effected between La Seta and the French Viscose Company, are now available here. By terms of the pact, Viscose assumes the technical direction of the Seta manufacturing processes, the capital of the latter being increased from four to eight million francs.

In announcing the deal, La Seta directors admitted that for a long time they had been struggling with problems of technical skill and that although the quality of their product had been considerably improved during 1924, still it lacked commercial prestige and so was at a distinct disadvantage in the contest with its competitors.

The pact with Viscose is designed to solve these problems.

A project for the manufacture of artificial silk and its derivatives, contemplated for the past six or seven months at Colmar, France, has finally been put through under the title, "Soie Artificielle Alsace." The capitalization is 50,000,000 francs, issued in shares of 1,000 francs each, par value.

The officers of the new concern are: Paul Schlumberger, of Mulhouse; George Herrenschildt, of Strasbourg; Jules Schaller, of Paris; Alfred Bernheim, of Paris; Edouard Gillet, of Lyon, and Ernest Carnot of Paris.

### Waste Exchange To Have Banquet.

The Southern Cotton Waste Exchange, composed of dealers in cotton waste in this territory, with headquarters here, had a banquet Tuesday night at the Hotel Charlotte at 8 o'clock.

The exchange was formed late last summer for the purpose of bringing dealers in cotton waste into contact with each other for the mutual betterment and for exchange of opinion and information about the cotton waste trade. Charlotte is said to be the center of the most active trade in cotton waste of any Southern city except Atlanta and Birmingham. Numbers of exchanges have come into existence here during the past few years.

William Deininger, president of the New England Waste Company, is president of the exchange at present. Dexter Charak is secretary and treasurer. W. A. Belk, Jr., is chairman of the entertainment committee.

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<h1>DRAKE</h1> <h2>CORPORATION</h2> <h3>HIGHEST QUALITY GLYCERINE</h3> <p>sold on</p> <h3>GUARANTEED ANALYSIS</h3> <p>and</p> <h3>GLYCERINE BASE WARP DRESSINGS,</h3> <h3>PROPORTIONED TO SUIT THE</h3> <h3>INDIVIDUAL REQUIREMENTS</h3> <p>of the</p> <h3>PARTICULAR TEXTILE MILL</h3> <p><i>"Warp Dressing Service Improves Weaving"</i></p> <p>NORFOLK - - VIRGINIA</p>			
GLYCERINE	GLYCERINE	GLYCERINE	GLYCERINE

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## Dyeing Celanese Silk

Extracts from an address by G. H. Ellis at Nottingham University College, England.

ATTEMPTS were originally made to produce artificial yarns, but they did not seem to have progressed beyond experimental stages generally, these early fibres being considerably different from those produced by the Dreyfus process, which was responsible for the present-day Celanese. The difference showed itself chiefly in the degree of impermeability. The earlier acetates were no doubt somewhat different, chemically, from the present Celanese, as it must be remembered that acetyl value gave merely an average figure which might mean a mixture of acetates of different individual values. However, not only constitution but physical modifications played a big part in this question of permeability; for example, spinning methods, various of which had been proposed and tried. Although, in comparison with other textile fibres, the present Celanese is relatively impermeable, it was much less so than in the case of these early fibres. That was evidenced by the early dyeing trials, where apparent difficulty was met in getting basic colors to dye the acetate easily, and, instead of being applied simply from aqueous solution, as was and is done in the case of Celanese, aqueous alcoholic baths were used, or other means of obtaining drastic swelling, such as the use of aniline.

Mr. Ellis pointed out that this physical difference from other textile fibres reflects, of course, chiefly in the matter of moisture absorptency, but, in addition, Celanese had one or two other characteristics—namely, low conductivity and different optical properties. As a result of the former two factors, it could be claimed that garments made from Celanese were relatively cool in summer and warm in winter. Further, the yarns are meeting with extensive use in the electrical industries for insulating purposes. The cellulose acetate represented by Celanese is a very stable fibre as shown by long ageing tests, this obviously being a considerable advantage for textile purposes. Furthermore, the tensile strengths of the yarns, particularly when wet had been increased, and this, together with a considerable elasticity, rendered it possible to process with facility as required in the various operations of weaving, knitting, machine dyeing, etc. Chemically, cellulose acetate might, in plain terms, be considered more acidic than cellulose itself. It might, in fact, be taken as the first acidic textile fibre, this being illustrated by its strong attraction for bases, which naturally, if sufficiently strong or alkaline, decomposed it with regeneration of hydrated cellulose. This reaction towards bases extended, as was well known, to organic compounds, but as many organic bases had a mutual solvent action upon cellulose-acetate, without involving its hydrolysis, it was

difficult to determine what was chemical or electrical combination and what was merely physical solution.

In connection with earliest attempts at dyeing, it was shown that when the cellulose-acetate fibre was swollen the basic colors would dye substantively. It was also discovered that the fibres absorbed substantively amino compounds, such as aniline, diarsidine, and so on, and the azoic method was propounded, there being beyond these items little information available. When Spondon silk, as it was then called, first appeared on the market the early efforts at dyeing revealed that the dyer was presented with a new problem, and one which in these first attempts seemed an inexplicable one. Naturally, he attempted to use his ordinary dyestuffs for artificial yarns, that was to say chiefly direct cotton colors, which gave bewildering results. For example, many of the colors gave no coloration at all, or only a slight staining, many blacks giving full gold shades.

Contemporaneously, in Switzerland and England, two general methods were evolved for commercial dyeing in these early days. In England the method of saponification or hydrolysis was elaborated, whilst in Switzerland the dyeing was done with simple basic colors without mordants, using inorganic salts for heavier shades as, for example, manesium chloride. On the Continent the general fastness requirements were not so high as those in England, and consequently there was not the severity of criticism against the basic colors, which had ultimately to be levelled. In England the method was not entirely logical in that it embodied a modification of the fibre to suit the dyestuffs instead of the reverse, this process being now extinct. In relation to theories of dyeing, the properties of basic colors generally were very interesting. Mr. Ellis observed, since many colors which are hopelessly loose to light on tanned cotton are much faster on Celanese, examples of these being malachite green and magenta. The reverse in other cases held good, as, for instance, with methylene blues and most thiazine colors of that nature.

For certain very brilliant effects, where such brilliancy is preferable even though fastness be sacrificed he pointed out that the use of one or two basic colors might persist to a limited extent, which, however, was not likely to be great in view of the brilliancy of those colors which had superseded them. In addition to the employment of basic colors proper there was some dyeing done with azo colors of relatively low acidic character, such as of the mentanil yellow and azo yellow type, and with so-called alizarine oranges and the methachrome colors. One or two galloxyaniline colors, such as modern violet or prune



pure type, were also applied very similarly to the basic colors, and, like some of the methachrome colors, were amenable to a process of after-chroming, which rendered them considerably faster. The method of development, after diazotisation, of simple amino compounds also met with considerable application.

Primary and secondary colors were easy to get, but tertiary colors and "mode" shades in general very difficult. The lecturer here detailed one or two of the earlier types of recipes for Celanese, these well illustrated the difficulties of dyeing by the old methods. The azoic methods cold, therefore, be stated to have met with considerable application for standard shades of reds, oranges and yellows, but the application was very limited. The formation of synthetic colors on the fibre by the azoic method however, gave many interesting observations; for example, fastness to light was very largely regulated by the second component or developer, the first component or base being relatively much less important.

Having dealt in strikingly interesting terms with many other scientific aspects of the matter, Mr. Ellis observed that consideration of all these early attempts showed that the solution of the problem certainly lay in the synthesis of colors, especially for cellulose acetate. The outstanding principles were that they would of necessity have to be molecularly simple, generally basic in nature, but certainly not strongly acidic or salt forming. The first unfortunate logical conclusion then to be drawn was that such colors would mostly be insoluble in water. Therefore special methods of applying insoluble coloring matters had to be devised. One of these, proposed by Professor A. G. Green, involved conversion into the now familiar "Ionamine" form. In the meantime, there had also been conceived the possibility of achieving physical or colloidal solubilisation, or dispersion, of such water insoluble coloring matters. Since many colors answering to these principles would be oil soluble, considerable promise seemed to lie in the possibility of the use of sulphoricinoleic acid, which had the properties of an oil but yet had miscibility with water, and in the form of its alkali salts was a very powerful protective colloid in aqueous dispersion systems. He pointed out that the present range of S.A.R. colors is the result of the realization of this conception and of researches involving the special synthesis of many hundreds; and, lastly, of a severe selection from these, an important consideration being that many fabrics, which tended to show bars of different depths or colors when dyed by other methods, dyed quite level with S.A.R. colors.

#### Law is Optimistic.

Spartanburg, S. C.—John A. Law, president of the Chesnee and Saxon Cotton Mills, the Central National Bank and secretary and treasurer of the Blue Ridge Power Company,

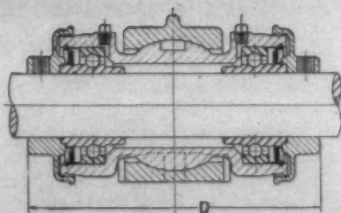
addressed a large gathering of the representative manufacturers here this week.

Mr. Law said that this section is enjoying the greatest wave of prosperity it has ever known. "The eyes of the nation are on the South, and the whole of the Palmetto State is watching Spartanburg, which is setting the stride for a march of progress. What is the nation doing with its enormous wealth? We spent only last week \$1,000,000 of it for chewing gum. America's smallest vice. Yes, spending it and wasting it. This world has gone auto crazy. This reckless spending of money is not confined to the wealthy class, but to the poor as well."

#### New Extra Dust Seal for Hanger Box and Pillow Blocks

Under conditions where there is an unusually large amount of dirt, or water, such as exist in cement mills, certain places in the textile plant, grinding rooms, mines or wood-working plants, the Fafnir Bearing Company offers the new extra dust seal shown in the accompanying cut. This seal is furnished with hanger boxes and single or double pillow blocks at only a slight increase of price over the standard application.

The design as illustrated is practically self-explanatory. The extra seal is merely an extension on the self-locking collar, enclosing the end of the box and fitting over the



corners so as to keep the dirt from working down. The corners of the box are cut down and have a ridge so that the seal closes down around them snugly, the ridge stopping any dirt that might get around. Since this seal, of course, revolves with the collar and shaft, it tends to throw the dirt out by centrifugal force, making an absolutely dust-proof enclosure.

As before mentioned, this enclosure is necessary only under exceptionally dirty conditions, and in most cases the pressed steel dust caps are found sufficient. But if you have any places where you are having trouble with bearings on account of dirt, let Fafnir fix you up with a hanger box or pillow block having this extra dust seal. There is no reason for having bearings fail owing to dirty conditions, and such a condition is no excuse

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All Steel

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BEAMS FOR ELASTIC AND  
NON ELASTIC WEB  
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DOMESTIC

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DALLAS, TEXAS

## Demand for Closed Cars Aids Cloth Trade

Detroit, Mich.—Increasing demand for closed cars, among other things, is furnishing the textile industry of the country with a big and annually growing business.

The largest user of upholstery materials is the Ford Motor Company and figures which have just been given out by the company not only show how the closed car popularity is growing, but also present an interesting picture of the great quantity of cloth used in trimming automobile bodies. Ford production records disclose that in 1924 close to 40 per cent of the company's passenger car output was closed cars, which is a new high record. To trim these cars it took approximately 3,680,000 yards of cloth, the equivalent of the entire annual output of ten mills of twenty-five looms each.

Another thing, it required the fleece of more than 875,000 sheep to furnish sufficient wool for all this cloth, and an interesting feature in this connection is that within the last two years the price of wool, such as used in Ford upholstery, has more than doubled. However, manufacturing economies effected in other departments permitted the company to each year lower the price of the Ford closed cars to the purchaser.

Buyers for the company start with the fleece, specifying in detail the exact kind of wool to be used. The quality most desirable was determined upon only after much experimental work and long and severe tests. As Ford cars are for the most part subjected to long and hard service, it is necessary to provide in the upholstery cloth not only pleasing and attractive appearance, but also unusual wearing qualities.

## Southern Exposition in May

Greenville, S. C.—W. G. Sirrine, president of the Southern Exposition, announces the removal of the headquarters of the office to the Grand Central Palace. Mr. Sirrine will spend the greater part of his time in New York between now and the opening of the Exposition on May 11th.

It is definitely stated that three floors of the Grand Central Palace have been allotted to the Southern States which have already applied for space, and it is probable that the fourth floor will also be secured.

Most of the States will take their full allotments, Maryland leading with 7,000 feet. Louisiana has taken 6,000 feet.

Preparations for exhibits of the resources, both natural and manufactured, are going on all over the South, but there are some concerns which have not taken space who should take part in the Exposition, and these are requested to apply at once.

New York is at its best in May and visitors will find the city most attractive. The Grand Central Palace is the largest exposition build-

ing of its kind in America. It is twelve stories high and covers nearly the entire block between Park and Lexington avenues and Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets. It is a fireproof structure, of stone, concrete and steel, and designed exclusively for exposition purposes.

The International Exposition Co., of which F. W. Payne is president, has charge of the arrangements for the exposition. Mr. Payne was in Greenville recently and expressed the opinion that the Southern Exposition will probably receive the largest patronage of any indoor affair of its kind ever held in New York. He stated that we had received more publicity than any exposition he had known of, and that they were anticipating an attendance of nearly a quarter of a million people.

The business and trades papers of the country have been giving the Exposition a great amount of publicity. The Southern Society has appointed seven of the most prominent Southern residents in New York as a committee to arrange the exercises for the opening day. The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York has issued a formal invitation to Southern manufacturers and others to participate. The Merchants' Association of New York have taken an active part in making preparations and inviting exhibitors.

The Southern Women's Clubs of the City of New York are also making arrangements to promote a large attendance.

A great many textile corporations in the Carolinas have already applied for space, but the management stated that they desire every important textile concern in the South to take part, and applications may be made directly to the Grand Central Palace.

## National Association Meeting

Gen. H. M. Lord, director of the United States budget, is to be the speaker at the banquet to be held by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at the New Willard Hotel in Washington on the evening of April 6 in connection with its spring meeting in that city.

Secretary H. C. Meserve, whose offices are in the Chamber of Commerce Building in Boston, also announces that the speakers at the afternoon session on Monday, April 6, will be, Dr. Julius Klein, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Dr. George K. Burgess, director of the Bureau of Standards, and H. C. Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, all of Washington. At the afternoon session, also the reports of Treasurer W. Irving Bullard, of Boston, Secretary Meserve and that of the committee on resolutions, and the address of Morgan Butler, of Boston, president of the association, will be presented. The banquet that evening at 7 o'clock, at which General Lord will speak and President Butler will preside, will be the only other business session of the spring meeting.



## Clark's Cotton Records

### Statistics for Week Ending March 14, 1925.

	1925.	1924.	1923.
Visible supply American	4,022,000	2,405,000	2,393,000
Into sight during week	195,000	107,000	106,000
Mill takings during week	308,000	242,000	198,000
Mill takings since Aug. 1st.	9,890,000	8,174,000	9,147,000
Exports during week	207,000	86,000	67,000

### Government Reports.

Acreage this season	40,403,000	38,709,000	34,016,000
Indicated crop July 25	12,144,000	11,412,000	11,065,000
Indicated crop middle of July	11,934,000		
Indicated crop end of July	12,351,000	11,516,000	11,449,000
Indicated crop middle of Aug.	12,956,000		
Indicated crop end of Aug.	12,787,000	10,788,000	10,575,000
Indicated crop middle of Sept.	12,596,000		
Indicated crop end of Sept.	12,499,000	11,015,000	10,135,000
Indicated crop middle of Oct.	12,675,000		
Indicated crop end of Oct.	12,816,000		
Indicated crop middle of Nov.	12,992,000		
Indicated crop end of Nov.	13,153,000		
Ginned to Oct. 1st.	4,527,671		
Ginned to Oct. 18th	7,600,826	6,415,145	6,078,321
Ginned to Nov. 14th	11,163,400		
Ginned to Dec. 1st.	12,225,000		
Ginned to Jan. 16, 1925	13,308,037		
Carryover beginning of cotton year	2,319,000	2,573,000	4,879,000

### Cotton Exports.

Following is a comparison of the exports by months in running bales, including linters:

	1924.	1923.	1922.
August	277,644	244,415	272,808
September	737,010	689,435	378,390
October	947,556	781,722	798,664
November	1,306,000	770,002	858,337
December	1,076,000	845,581	607,853
January, 1925	1,076,000	546,253	473,436
February, 1925	81,838	482,146	359,657
March		332,168	318,210
April		320,774	259,984
May		326,357	160,368
June		230,979	214,851
July		211,633	171,469
	5,772,000	4,864,027	

### American Consumption of All Kinds of Cotton, Excluding Linters.

(In running bales, 000s omitted.)

	1924-25		1923-24		1922-24	
	Per Month	Per Season	Per Month	Per Season	Per Month	Per Season
August	357	357	492	492	526	526
September	435	793	484	975	494	1,020
October	530	1,322	542	1,517	534	1,554
November	492	1,814	532	2,049	579	2,133
December	533	2,347	462	2,510	529	2,663
January 3	589	2,924	577	3,088	610	3,273
February, 1925	550	3,324	508	3,595	567	3,840
March			484	4,079	624	4,464
April			480	4,559	577	5,041
May			414	4,991	621	5,661
June			350	5,341	542	6,203
July			347	5,688	463	6,666

Established 1896

Incorporated 1923

**F. M. CRUMP & CO.**

INC.

**COTTON MERCHANTS**

**MEMPHIS, U. S. A.**

D. H. CRUMP, President  
H. B. POTTS, Vice-President

J. C. WILLIAMSON, Vice-President  
A. C. ROBINSON, Sec'y. & Treas.



JOSEPH NEWBURGER, President

D. W. BROOKS, Vice-President

W. H. WILLEY, Vice-President

NORMAN MONAGHAN, Secy-Treas.

**NEWBURGER  
COTTON CO.**

(INCORPORATED)

**MEMPHIS - TENN.**

*Mississippi Delta Cotton our Specialty*

**S. B. WILSON & CO.**

**Cotton**

Specialize in Benders and Staples. Established 1900  
Memphis, Tenn., Clarksdale, Cleveland, Greenwood, Miss.

**Gastonia, N. C.**

Under management of P. H. Fuller, Jr.

**Joseph L. Davidson Co.**

Established 1889

Designing Card Stamping Repeating  
FOR ALL TEXTILE FABRICS

2525 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**W. J. BRITTON & CO.**

RIVERS, BENDERS and STAPLE

**COTTON**

105 S. Front St.

Memphis, Tenn, U. S. A.



**SUDDUTH & WALNE**

**Cotton**

Vicksburg, Miss.

**J. L. GRAFTON & CO.**

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Mississippi and Delta Staples  
a Specialty.

Clarksdale, Miss.

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**Cotton**

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Mississippi, Louisiana and Ar-  
kansas Short and Benders.

Yazoo, Miss., Delta Extra Staples.

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## SELLING AGENTS for SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

### Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.

79-83 Leonard Street  
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99 Chauncy St., Boston

223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

### Leslie, Evans & Company

64 Leonard Street

New York

Selling Agents for Southern Mills  
Sheetings, Print Cloth, Drills, Twills, Ducks

### W. H. LANGLEY & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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Sole Selling Agents For  
Langley Mills, Seminole Mills, Aiken Mills, Anderson Cotton Mills,  
Strickland Cotton Mills, Moultrie Cotton Mills, Poulan Cotton Mills,  
Royal Cotton Mills

### WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO.

Established 1828

43 and 45 Worth Street, New York

Selling Agents for

Southern Cotton Mills

Baltimore  
St. Louis

Philadelphia  
San Francisco

Boston  
Chicago

St. Joseph  
Shanghai (China)  
Minneapolis

St. Paul

Cincinnati

### Wellington, Sears & Company

93 Franklin St., Boston

66 Worth St., New York

Philadelphia Chicago St. Louis Atlanta New Orleans San Francisco

### Amory, Browne & Co.

Specializing in Selling Cotton Mill Products

BOSTON, 48 Franklin St.

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Our Export Department Serves 69 Foreign Countries

### CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

### REEVES BROTHERS, Inc.

55 Leonard Street

New York

Print Cloths, Twills, Pajama Checks,  
Sheetings, Combed Peeler Yarns

## Cotton Goods

New York. The cotton goods markets were steady throughout the week and there was some advance in the price of colored goods, sheetings and bleached goods. Business in finer goods was more active and mills are well under order. Sheetings were in better demand and sales during the week called for delivery running six to eight weeks ahead. Sales of wide print cloths were large enough to take care of any stocks produced. The demand for lightweight sheetings and drills was large enough to prevent piling up of supplies.

There has recently been a large future business in rayon crepes and twills for converting purposes and additional business in wide goods for the automobile trades. In the finished lines, the best demand has been for printed wash goods, rayon mixtures and novelties. Ginghams for early shipment have been active.

The market for print cloths and sheetings was somewhat quieter as the week ended. Some small sales of 38½-inch 64x60s for April delivery were reported at 9½ cents, but most of the mills asked 9½ cents and could sell March delivery at that price.

There was little change in the tire fabric market and only a small amount of new business was placed during the week. There was no change in the price basis, 53 cents being the nominal figure for carded peeler cords and 51 cents for square woven.

The demand for duck was moderately active and some large orders for wide duck were placed. Single filling was in better demand than double filling. Numbered duck sold at 35 cents and 5 off and army duck at 51½ cents for the good grades.

There had been some fair recent business in some of the drill styles, but getting prices up has not been an easy matter, although, in a few instances, some small lots of nearby have brought one-quarter higher. For 37-inch, 3.95 yard, 10% net was the market; 12% net for 37-inch, 3.25 yard; 13% net for 37-inch, 3.00 yard, with reprints of some at one-half; 37-inch, 2.75 yard, at 14% net, with some goods at one-half.

Popularity of artificial silk mixed goods continues supreme. The artificial silk filled crepes have proved one of the most desired of the new fabrics and there are reports of houses bringing out new goods of this character. Rayon novelties are generally reported to be moving well both in primary and secondary markets and the indications are

that will continue good for next season.

Though the total sales for the in the Fall River cloth market fell far below those of normal times, the fact that some of the trading was done on a slightly better price basis has created a somewhat better feeling as to the immediate future. The strength noted in the cloth market and scarcity of some constructions. Fine goods, too, have been in fairly good demand, as they have been in this market for several weeks.

John V. Farwell Company, Chicago, says in their weekly review of trade: "Retailers' commitments for dry goods for future delivery are broadening with the near approach of spring. Road orders exceed corresponding week of last year, both in volume and number of orders received. In dress goods selling, novelties predominate. Textile manufacturing conditions remain unchanged. Buyers have been in the market in larger numbers than during corresponding week of last year. Collections are improving."

Prices current in the primary markets:

Print cloths 20 inch, 64x64s, 7½ cents; 64x60s, 7½; 38½ inch, 64x64s, 10½; brown sheetings Southern standard 15½; denims 2.20s, 20 cents; tickings 8 ounce, 26 cents; prints 9½; staple gingham 11½ dress gingham, 18½ to 21.

#### New Mill's Product Arouses Interest

One of the finest displays of native product in a long time in Moore county is in the show windows of the Pinehurst Department Store at Pinehurst, N. C. It consists of a large number of pieces of silk goods woven at the new County Moore Mills at Hemp, which commenced operations about two months ago. The quality of the new material is of high class, and the patterns are such that they must appeal to the feminine taste, for they are in all colors, and woven in extremely dainty shapes and forms. The cloth is of a satiny effect, the silk fiber showing on the surface, and the cotton texture running the long way of the goods, but concealed by the cover of the silk. The effect is that of all silk weave, and is rich and lustrous.

These weaves are priced to sell about \$1.45 a yard, comparing decidedly favorably with silk goods from other sections, and they are said to be absolutely fast in color, to stand washing, and to give solid wear.

Southeastern Selling Agency

### LESSER-GOLDMAN COTTON COMPANY

OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

P. H. PARTRIDGE, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

Extra staples, and good 1 1-16 and 1½ cotton from Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and Memphis territory.



# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market continued to show some improvement during the week. Buying was fairly active and prices held at recent advances. The recovery of lost ground in the cotton market was a helpful factor and the week closed with prices being firmly held. With spinners declining to accept concessions and their prices held well in advance of market figures, there is every indication of a higher and firmer market. Improvement in the demand for cotton goods and knitted products has brought about a much better call for yarns. Both knitting and underwear yarns were stronger and sales much more encouraging. Knitting yarns continued in somewhat better demand than weaving yarns, but there was a good demand for the latter from the plush trade.

Combed yarns were higher than during the previous week, especially in the two-plys. Single combed continued rather spotty at irregular prices, with spinners holding well above published quotations. The mercerizing trades bought only for filling in purposes and mercerized yarns were somewhat less active at higher prices.

Carded knitting yarns of the extra quality were in strong demand and a number of substantial sales were reported. Double carded yarns for prompt shipment were in strong demand, but most mills on these yarns are well sold ahead for two months are more buyers have found difficulty in getting prompt shipment. Dealers reported then they could sell double carded yarns faster than they could receive shipments from mills.

Quotations published in this market were as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.			
2-ply 8s.....40 a..	2-ply 26s.....48 a49		
2-ply 10s.....41 a..	2-ply 30s.....50 a52		
2-ply 16s.....43½a44	2-ply 40s.....60 a62		
2-ply 20s.....45 a46	2-ply 50s.....66 a68		
2-ply 24s.....47½a48			

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.			
8s.....40 a..	40s.....58 a59		
10s to 12s.....41 a42	40s ex.....62 a62		
14s.....42 a43	50s.....68 a..		
16s.....43 a44	60s.....74 a76		
20s.....45 a45½	Tinged Carpet.....		
24s.....47½a..	3 and 4-ply 37 a28		
26s.....48 a49	White Carpet.....		
30s.....50 a51	3 and 4-ply 39 a40		
36s.....57 a..			

Part Waste Insulated Yarn.			
6s, 1-ply.....36 a..	12s, 2-ply.....39 a40		
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply.....37 a..	20s, 2-ply.....44½a45		
10s, 1-ply and 3-ply.....38 a39	26s, 2-ply.....48 a49		
	30s, 2-ply.....50 a..		

Duck Yarns.			
3, 4 and 5-ply.....	3, 4 and 5-ply.....		
8s.....40 a..	16s.....44 a..		
10s.....41 a..	20s.....45 a..		
12s.....42 a..			

Southern Single Chain Warps.			
10s.....41 a..	24s.....47½a48		
12s.....42 a..	26s.....48 a49		

14s.....43 a..	30s.....50 a52
16s.....44 a..	40s.....59 a62
20s.....45 a..	

Southern Single Skeins.			
6s to 8s.....39 a..	20s.....44 a44½		
10s.....40 a41	24s.....47 a..		
12s.....41 a42	26s.....48 a..		
14s.....42 a43	30s.....50 a..		
16s.....43 a44			

Southern Frame Cones.			
8s.....29 a..	22s.....43½a..		
10s.....40½a..	24s.....44 a..		
12s.....41 a..	26s.....45 a..		
14s.....41½a..	28s.....46 a47		
16s.....42 a..	30s.....48 a49		
18s.....42½a..	30s tying in 47 a..		

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.			
2-ply 16s.....56 a60	2-ply 50s.....85 a..		
2-ply 20s.....58 a62	2-ply 60s.....90 a..		
2-ply 30s.....65 a67	2-ply 70s.....95 a1 00		
2-ply 36s.....68 a75	2-ply 80s.....1 05a1 10		

Southern Combed Peeler Cones.			
10s.....50 a..	30s.....60 a..		
12s.....51 a..	32s.....62 a..		
14s.....52 a..	34s.....64 a..		
16s.....52½a..	36s.....65 a..		
18s.....53 a..	38s.....68 a..		
20s.....53½a..	40s.....70 a..		
22s.....54 a..	50s.....75 a..		
24s.....54½a..	60s.....85 a..		
26s.....55 a..	70s.....95 a..		
28s.....57 a..	80s.....1 05a1 10		

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread—Twist Skeins.			
20s, 2-ply.....52 a..	36s, 2-ply.....64 a..		
22s, 2-ply.....53 a..	40s, 2-ply.....66 a..		
24s, 2-ply.....55 a..	45s, 2-ply.....69 a..		
30s, 2-ply.....58 a..	50s, 2-up.....74 a..		

Eastern Carded Cones.			
10s.....47 a..	22s.....53 a..		
12s.....48 a..	26s.....55 a..		
14s.....49 a..	28s.....57 a..		
20s.....52 a..	30s.....59 a..		

## Yarn Spinners' Bulletin

The bulletin of the Southern Yarn Spinners' Association says:

"During the past week the yarn market has shown a materially improved condition. Inquiries are more frequent, and buyers are evidencing an inclination to purchase. So far inquiries have not crystallized into actual orders, although buyers are now showing an active interest instead of the passive attitude of the past several weeks.

"Spinners' prices are firm, and at a considerable advance over reported values. Stocks are conspicuous by their absence. The advance in prices has been spotty, influenced more by supply and demand than by the rise in cotton values.

"Spinners are experiencing difficulty in securing supplies of raw material. Future deliveries of cotton which a few weeks ago were procurable at a few points on March, are now quoted at more than 200 points on May, which makes actual cotton at the mills considerably higher than New York spots. Spinners are governing their operations accordingly, and in the absence of orders are preparing to institute curtailment. Unless buyers promptly realize the condition they are likely to over-wait their market, and pay higher prices later. On the whole the yarn market appears far more active than at any time since early November."

## Paulson, Linkroum & Co., Inc.

52 Leonard Street, NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.

## COTTON YARNS

Philadelphia

Providence

Chicago

Charlotte

## CATLIN & COMPANY

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

## Commission Merchants

Cotton Cloth and Cotton Yarn

SOUTHERN OFFICE

910-11 Commercial Bank Bldg.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## Gum Tragasol Agglutinates

the fibres of the yarn—cotton, woolen or worsted which ever it may be—and prevents waste of good materials by eliminating flyings.

## Gum Tragasol is Cheaper

than either wool or cotton, therefore, its use is a distinct economy.

JOHN P. MARSTON COMPANY  
247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

D. H. Mauney, Pres. Phil S. Steel, Vice-Pres. Frank W. Felsburg, 2nd V.-Pres.  
J. S. P. Carpenter, Treasurer D. A. Rudisill, Secretary

## Mauney-Steel Company

## COTTON YARNS

DIRECT FROM SPINNERS TO CONSUMER

237 Chestnut Street.

Eastern Office, 336 Grosvenor Bldg., Providence, R. I.

Southern Office: Cherryville, N. C.

MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND HAVE THEIR PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN MILL NAME WILL PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

## RIDLEY WATTS & Co.

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS

44-46 Leonard Street NEW YORK CITY

### Branch Offices

Chicago

St. Louis

Philadelphia

Baltimore

Boston

## PAIGE, SCHOOLFIELD & CO., INC.

## CARDED AND COMBED COTTON YARNS SOLE REPRESENTATIVES

Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga.  
Audrey Spinning Mills, Inc., Weldon, N. C.  
White Hall Yarn Mills, White Hall, Ga.  
Chatham Mfg. Co. (Cotton Dept.), Elkin, N. C.  
Singles and Piles—Right and Reverse Twists  
Cable Cords—Ratines and Colors  
1 Madison Ave., New York City

PHILADELPHIA

PROVIDENCE

## WENTWORTH Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn. Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.  
Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.



## Want Department

### Electrician Wanted

Must be competent to have general supervision of steam turbine. Mill in good condition. Has steam turbine and about fifty motors various sizes. Motors and turbine practically new. All wiring in plant new. Mill well located in splendid town. Health of community good. Living conditions best. Answer, giving reference, experience and salary expected. A. B. C., care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

### Wanted

Competent man to redraw and overhaul cards R. B. Hunt, Lullwater Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.

### Wanted

First-class card grinder. Good pay; short hours. Apply Home Cotton Mills, 2400 South Second St., St. Louis, Mo.

### Wanted

Position as cloth room overseer. Am now employed as such but desire a change. Am experienced with gingham, silk and cotton colored stripes, also several other classes of cotton goods. Can give the best of reference. Am married and strictly moral. "Cloth Room," care Bulletin.

### Wanted

One left hand Woonsocket slubber, 11x5½—9 inch gauge, 60 to 80 spindles. Address X. Y. Z., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Wanted

Two or three loom fixers on Crompton & Knowles Dobby Looms.

H. L. WOOD,  
Burlington, N. C.

### WANTED

Position as superintendent of small yarn or plain weaving mill. Have 20 years' experience throughout the mill, 7 years as overseer of spinning. Have an I. C. S. diploma on cotton carding and spinning and can furnish good reference. Will take place at small salary to start. I am 37 years of age and have good health. Spinner, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### For Sale

Approximately 75,000 Sonoco paper tubes (not "Newtaper") brand new, never having been taken out of original cases, and one ton cone wrapping paper. Reason for selling, have discontinued making cone yarns. Bargain. Write

CAPPS MFG. CO.  
Toccoa, Ga.

### Transmission Rope For Sale

975 feet of 1¼" transmission rope for sale at bargain. Rope new. Mill changed to electric power.

Address D. C.,  
Care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Machinist Wanted

We have opening for two good A-1 cotton mill shop machinists. Will pay \$25.00 week to right men. State age and experience. Address F. V., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### ROLL COVERING PARTNER WANTED

Experienced roll coverer can get financial backing to engage in business. Am willing to furnish financial backing provided man can furnish satisfactory references as to character and ability and will later give him forty per cent of stock. Young man preferred. Good opportunity for the right man. Address Roll Coverer Partner, care Southern Textile Bulletin.



## Ring Traveler Specialists U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

159 Aborn Street, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ANTONIO SPENCER, President AMOS M. BOWEN, Treasurer

WM. F. VAUGHAN, Southern Representative

P. O. Box 792

GREENVILLE, S. C.

U. S. Ring Travelers are uniformly tempered which insures even-running spinning. They are also correct as to weight and circles. Quality guaranteed.

## FOR SALE

10,000 SPINNING SPINDLES

## D — 8 LATEST MODEL

¾" WHIRL

STANDARD McMULLAN BLADE

VARYING 2 TO 4 YEARS OLD.

IN FINE CONDITION

REPLACED BY TAPE DRIVE SPINDLES

Large Supply Filling Bobbins

For Automatic Looms to Fit These Spindles

SAMPLES SUBMITTED

PROMPT DELIVERY

ATTRACTIVE PRICE

**SACO-LOWELL SHOPS**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## EMMONS LOOM HARNESS COMPANY

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs, Warps and Leice Reeds,

Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard

Heddles

LAWRENCE, MASS.

## WANTED

To Sell—?

To Buy—?

To Exchange—?

Employment—?

Help—?

"Want Ads" in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN Get

## RESULTS

Rates: \$1.50 per inch per insertion



## Textile Trade Practices in Australia

A fair-size trade may be developed in Australia for certain lines of American textiles, including piece goods and knitted wear. During 1924 the United States shipped to that country 3,216,313 square yards of cotton piece goods, valued at \$778,796; cotton knit underwear, worth \$212,253; and hosiery of cotton, silk, and rayon to a value of \$915,747, according to the Textile Division, Department of Commerce.

### Cotton Cloth Exported—Knit Goods.

The exports of cotton cloth from the United States to Australia during the last year were made up largely of yarn or stock-dyed cloth and unbleached duck, shipments of the former being valued at \$454,552 and of the latter at \$115,274. The future development of the market for American piece goods in competition with the British article, which is admitted under preferential tariff treatment, depends almost entirely upon price and local requirements.

The market for knit goods is limited to unusual models with special novel effects. United States exports of cotton knit underwear to Australia during 1924 were valued at only \$681; cotton knit gloves were shipped to a value of \$9,285; and exports of cotton underwear reached \$212,253.

### Hosiery Field Most Attractive

Hosiery offers probably the most attractive opening to American manufacturers, especially in the line of men's cheap socks made from cotton or rayon, and women's pure silk hose. The development of this field also depends largely upon the price factor, since there is a local production of considerable size, in addition to German and Japanese competition in the cheaper lines.

### Marketing Methods Prevailing.

Textiles, or soft goods, as the general lines of piece goods are called locally, are sold in the the Australian market through agents, importers, indentors, and branch offices of the manufacturers. The principal channels, however, through which this class of goods are handled are manufacturers' agents, importing firms, buying agents in the country of manufacture, and, in some instances, by local dealer with no intermediary.

Generally speaking, the average Australian agent will only enter into direct agreement with a manufacturer or mill. These agreements are usually of three, five, or ten years' duration. The agent's commission is payable on the net amount of all business done in his territory, no matter whether it is received through the local agent direct or through buying agents of the local representative's clients. The agreement usually stipulates that cable charges, traveling, and other expenses, or very liberal commissions, are to be granted. In cases where consignment stocks are carried, a special allowance to cover insurance and other items is usually made. Where consignment stocks are held, the insurance is generally carried by the owner of the stock, as the manufacturer re-

quires proof of protection against all risks.

### Commissions and Allowance Vary.

The range of commissions paid is governed by the nature of the merchandise sold. It generally amounts to from 5 to 7½ per cent on staple lines and from 10 to 15 per cent on fancy and novelty lines. This, too, depends largely on the size of the various allowances granted by the manufacturer. In a few cases certain lines are purchased outright on very special terms, but usually when the local agent has the sole distributing rights for the territory covered.

When advertising is necessary, it is by agreement between the mill or manufacturer and his own advertising agent, or a special allowance is made to the agent for this purpose. The latter agreement is sometimes so constructed as to permit the agent to increase his advertising allowance by a certain percentage of the actual gain in business done.

Small agents themselves do all the traveling necessary in covering their territory, and, as a rule, operate without any fixed headquarters. Older established firms of standing have their own individual travelers for the principal cities such Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide, but, in most cases, appoint only sub-agents in Brisbane, in Perth for the far north, and in the State of Tasmania.

### Terms of Sale Customary.

The usual quotation terms are f. o. b. foreign ports. In this way the Australian importer knows exactly what proportion of his cost is made up of freight and insurance. There are, however, certain novelty lines on which quotations are made c. i. f. and c. i. f. & e. It is necessary that an American manufacturer, seriously considering entrance into the Australian textile market, be able to make quotations on sight draft and 30 to 60 days' sight draft basis. Sight at 30 days' covers the usual business, but, in some cases, extended drafts are necessary. Certain agents are granted the power by their principals to extend drafts for their local customers who are willing to pay the interest, where, in the discretion of the agent, it is deemed advisable to do so.

Shipments are generally made direct from the foreign mill to the agent's customers, unless there is some doubt concerning the local representatives client. In such cases the goods are consigned to the agent for protection until the draft has been paid.

## Germans Regain Italian Mills

Milan, Italy.—Germany which exercised a decisive economic influence in northern Italy before the war, is rapidly regaining its ground in at least the textile industry. It is understood that the numerous spinning mills in the neighborhood of Milan are again mostly in the hands of German capital, and that a system of cheap Italian and skilled German labor on the product has been worked out by which cotton and imitation silk goods yield handsome profits.

## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00, which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisement for one month.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer spinning, 6 years as overseer spinning and winding hosiery and underwear yarns. Have pleased most exacting customers on hosiery yarns. Good manager of help. Would consider large second hand job. Good references. No. 4425.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or both. Would take place as second hand. Special training in carding and spinning, good experience and I. C. S. course. No. 4426.

WANT position as carder and spinner or as spinner. Have had 20 years experience as carder and spinner. Strictly sober and reliable. Can get results. Age 40, married. No. 4427.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Fifteen years on last job. Experienced on both white and colored work. Good references. No. 4428.

WANT position as night superintendent or overseer spinning. Long experience and get results. Good references. No. 4429.

WANT position as overseer carding, 25 years practical experience. Can get quality and quantity production. Good references. No. 4430.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience as superintendent and overseer and can show excellent results. No. 4431.

WANT position as overseer weaving, would take place as second hand in large room. Experienced on wide and narrow loom, towels, pillow cases tubing, also understand plain weaving. Practical slasher and size man, sober and reliable. Good references. No. 4432.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning, or both. Long experience in good mills, good references as to character and ability. No. 4423.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinner. Thoroughly reliable and competent man of long experience. Good manager of help. First class references. No. 4434.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on wide range of goods, can furnish references from some of the best superintendents in the South. No. 4435.

WANT position as overseer carding. Now employed in good mill as carder, but wish to change. Can handle all grades of cotton, low grades and waste. Know card room machinery and can handle help. Married, age 36, good habits, excellent references. No. 4436.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Thoroughly reliable and experienced man, good references as to character and ability. No. 4437.

WANT position as superintendent of carded yarn mill. Age 35, married, have had 20 years in mill, 8 years as superintendent. Good references. No. 4438.

WANT position as overseer spinning in small mill or second hand in large mill. Good references as to character and ability. No. 4439.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Long experience on wide variety of goods, have given satisfaction on number of good jobs. Best of references. No. 4440.

WANT position as superintendent or manager, superintendent or would take large weave room or place as textile supply salesman. Excellent references to sow past record. No. 4441.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Practical man of long experience on wide variety of goods, fancy and plain, white and colored work. Best of references. No. 4442.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Practical and reliable man of long experience and training. Good references. 4443.

WANT position as overseer carding, spinning or both. Married, sober, no bad habits. Best of references. No. 4441.

WANT position as superintendent to assistant superintendent of yarn mill. Can give good references as to character and ability. No. 4445.

MASTER mechanic with excellent reputation wants to change position on account of ill health in family. Best of references from well known mill men. Will consider only place paying good salary. No. 4446.

WANT position as overseer twisting, or twisting, spooling and winding and reeling. Experienced in these departments and can furnish references as character and ability. Eight years as overseer. No. 4447.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on wide range of fabrics and can furnish excellent references from present employers. No. 4448.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and have fine record of past service. Good references. No. 4448.

WANT position as efficiency expert. Good experience in spinning and weaving mills. Can reduce production costs. No. 4449.

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WANT position as carder and spinner. Experienced in both rooms. Now employed. Fine references. No. 4454.

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WANT position as overseer weaving. Eight years on tire fabrics, 4 years on cords. Would consider good place as second hand. References. No. 4457.

WANT position as superintendent. Two years as superintendent. 12 years as overseer carding and spinning. Have taken textile course. Would consider place as overseer. References. No. 4458.

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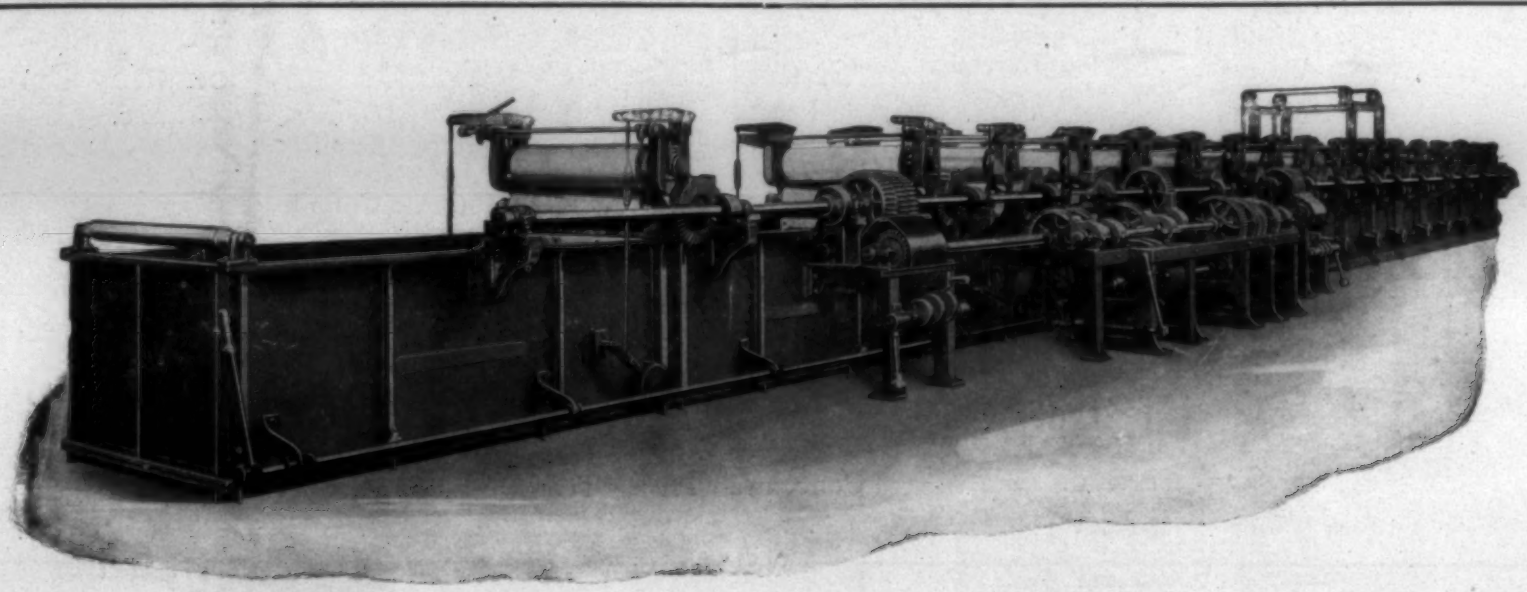
*Commerce*

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 28

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1925

NUMBER 4



The illustration shows a Warp Mercerizing Machine designed and built for mercerizing cotton yarn in the warp at a very low cost where a considerable production is required. It consists of iron tanks for boiling out and preparing the yarn, treating it with caustic and properly washing it; either lead lined or bronze tanks for neutralizing with acid and wooden tanks supported in iron side frames for the final washing. Each tank is equipped with heavy nip or squeeze rolls and necessary immersion roll suitable for work to be done. The drive is designed to allow for the necessary variation of the relative speed of certain nip rolls to give the best results in mercerization.

The Mercerizing Machine is run in direct connection with the drying equipment so that the whole process of preparing, mercerizing and drying is done in one continuous run.

The machines are built in three sizes, the width and number of compartments varying with the production desired.

For complete information with regard to equipment, including the necessary splitters, coilers, etc., to prepare the yarn for the quillers and also for information concerning other machines that we build for bleaching, mercerizing, dyeing, drying, printing and finishing textile fabrics and cotton warps write us.

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS:  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

NEW YORK OFFICE:  
30 CHURCH STREET

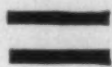
THE  
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CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE:  
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MONTREAL, P. Q.

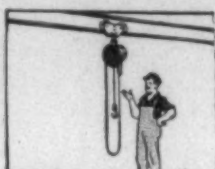
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One Man and a Yale Spur-Gear Chain Block on a trolley.



AND the one man with the Yale equipment will perform the same work in the Safest Way, take up less working space, and do it quicker.

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**"From Hook-to-Hook-a-Line-of-Steel"**

The new Yale catalog shows you many ways to save money and increase production in your plant by using Yale Chain Blocks and Electric Hoists.

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Textile Mill Supply Co.



**Everything In Mill and Factory Supplies**

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Concentrated Ash   Textile Soda   K.B. Special Ash   Detergent

We Carry a Complete Stock and Can Make Immediate Shipment

**MORE  
SOUTHERN SPINNERS  
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## How Do You Expect

To get good yarn from your spinning and twisting frames, if you allow your rings to become worn out?

In the manufacture of rings we put them through eight general processes, not counting the subdivisions of each of the above. These eight processes are forging, machining, inspecting, polishing, hardening, polishing, burnishing, and inspecting.

All our rings are forged out of a special open-hearth steel. The machining is accurate and careful.

The hardening of these rings is done by heating them in electrical furnaces automatically controlled with an outside variation in heat of  $21\frac{1}{2}$  degrees either way, thus assuring that even heat necessary for the best of hardening. Then they are quenched in some cool liquid bath.

When finished our rings are inspected by **experts** for hardness, smoothness, and roundness.

Your orders will be promptly filled.

## WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

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## Air Conditioning Knowledge—Put to Work

Humidifying a mill then is this.

Decide what you want to accomplish.

Do you want to *kill static*? All right, that's one problem, and a very simple one.

Or—do you want to *secure regain*, more production from less raw material—and a better product? That involves more study, more knowledge and more investment.

Or—with these do you want to include a pronounced *cooling effect* in the mill? That involves still more study, still more engineering knowledge—and still more investment.

The capacity of a humidifying equipment varies with the requirements. The price varies with the capacity.

When your first installation was made in the mill, the object in mind was largely that of overcoming static electricity. This accomplished, the next step was to increase the percentage of regain. In doing so, along with the electrification of the mill, arose the problem of keeping down the temperature of the mill in summer.

That all these requirements have been successfully met by means of combining the Turbo equipment already in use with installation of your new High Duty heads, is a matter of gratification and a fine recommendation for your understanding of our problems and the character of your equipment.

Yours very truly,

*W. M. Richard*  
Agent.

WBP:MG

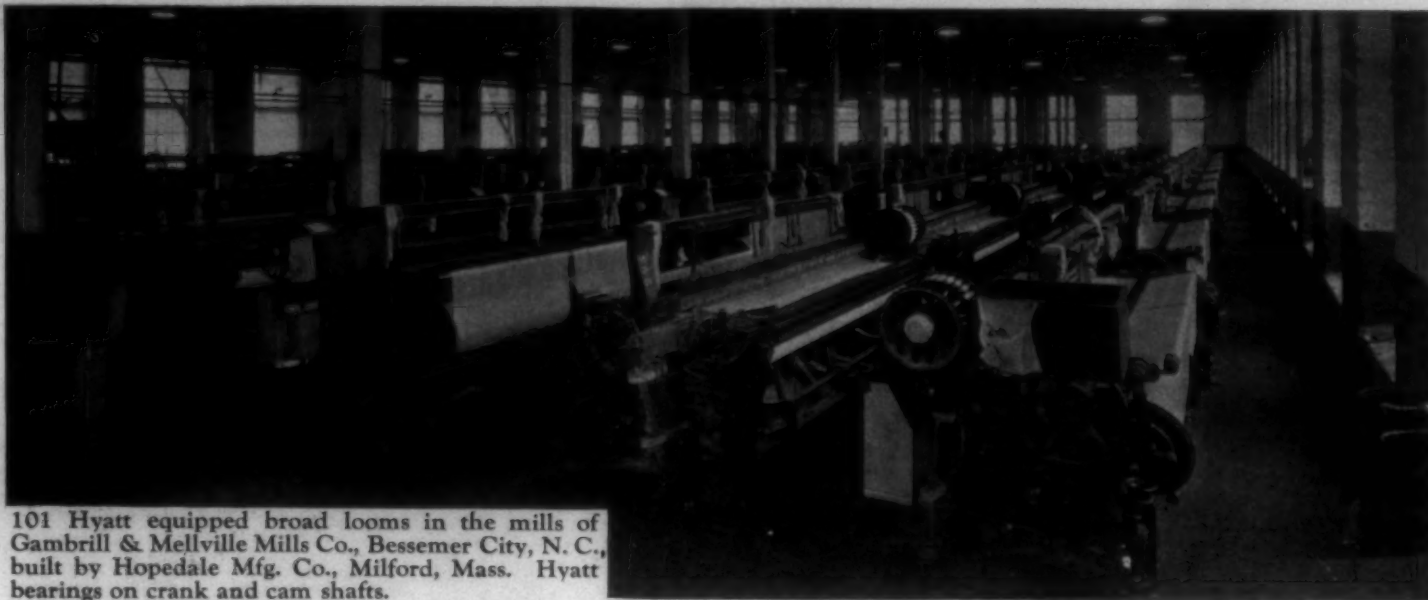


**Parks-Cramer Company**  
*Engineers & Contractors*  
*Industrial Piping and Air Conditioning*  
Fitchburg      Boston      Charlotte



Right Regain





101 Hyatt equipped broad looms in the mills of Gambrill & Mellville Mills Co., Bessemer City, N. C., built by Hopedale Mfg. Co., Milford, Mass. Hyatt bearings on crank and cam shafts.

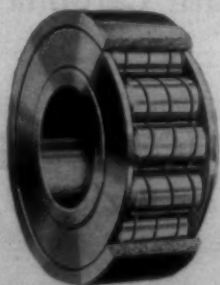
## Improved Looms Increase Mill Profits

**H**YATT roller bearings impart greater loom efficiency and increase weave room profits because they accomplish the following:

- Reduce loom stoppage
- Reduce repair bills
- Reduce bearing wear and looseness to a minimum
- Make looms turn easily by hand when putting up broken ends
- Make possible an increase in production
- Make looms run smoother
- Reduce shocks imposed upon loom bearings
- Decrease oil spots on woven fabric
- Make looms weave better cloth
- Reduce lubrication expense about 75%
- Save power, about 25% by actual test
- Make possible use of smaller driving motors
- Require no adjustment whatever
- Make a basically improved and higher quality loom

You cannot afford to operate plain bearing looms when you can have these economies and operating advantages at moderate cost.

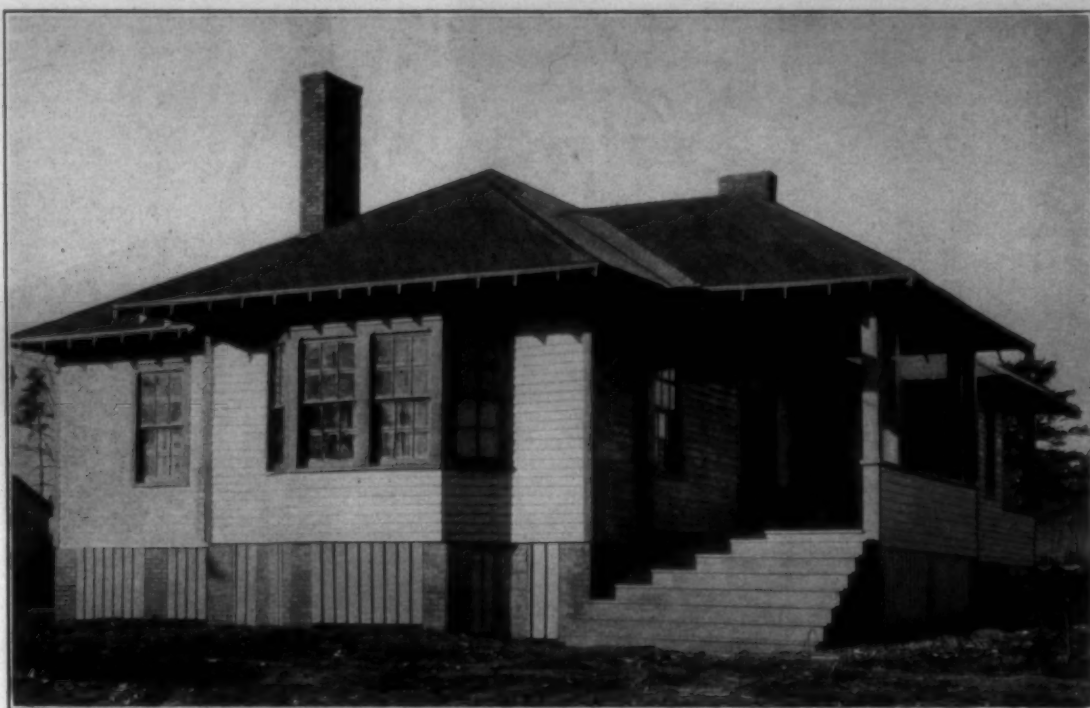
Hyatt bearings have proved their value on many hundreds of looms for nearly ten years. Specify them on your next loom order. Write for a copy of the *Hyatt Textile Bulletin*.



THESE bearings also bring economies and more effective operation to other textile machines, including pickers, cards, winders, spoolers, warpers, slashers, spinning frames, calenders, starch mangles, washers, squeezers, fulling mills, reel machines, dry cans, mercerizers, dye pads, singers, brushers and nappers.

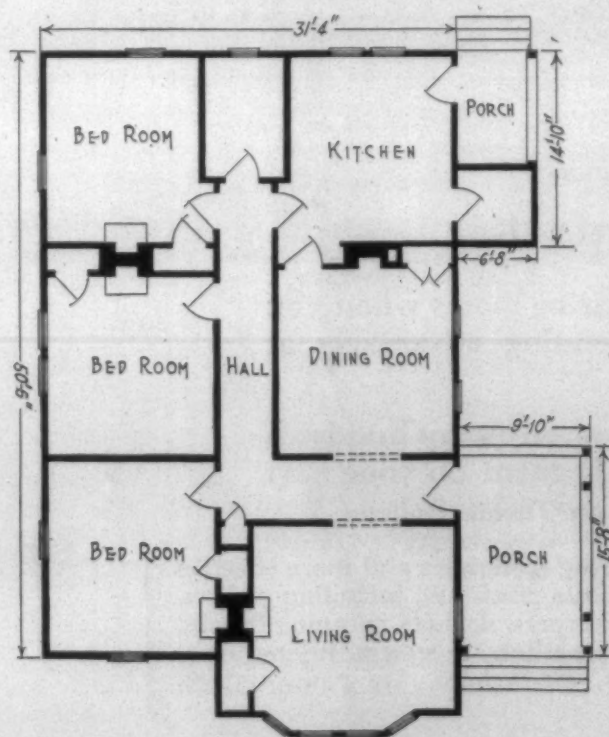
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in the village of the  
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The Minter way is the modern way. We offer textile mills a complete contract blanketing the erection of employees' cottages, schools, community houses, churches, etc. Your architect's plans or your own plans can be Minterized with ease. Our complete contract appeals to textile mill executives. We can save executives' time and stockholders' money. We are able at present to give prompt delivery on all types of Minter Homes and handle their erection with our own experienced foremen and labor.



*Floor Plan of Employee's Cottage in  
Village of Southern Worsted Corp.*

## You Get Action

Most delays on construction contracts can be avoided by careful advance planning. Our business is systematized. We can give you action on housing contracts entrusted to us. Your houses will be ready for occupancy when promised. It is significant that the people who are most familiar with Minter Homes buy most of them. In the City of Greenville and its suburbs, we can point to 778 Minter Homes of all types erected in a little over two years for the people who know most about the Minter System of Building and the prompt erection service we give on our contracts.

We want to quote on the houses you need.

### The Minter Homes Co.

Greenville, South Carolina

### Minter Homes Corp.

Huntington, West Virginia



# HOUGHTON

## HOUGHTON'S WARP CONDITIONER

### How It Occured

by Chas. E. Carpenter

Near Editor

**T**HE man doesn't live who can sit in a laboratory and create the best warp conditioner, without the aid of the practical mill man.

This is because the production of the best warp conditioner is largely a physical, as well as a chemical problem.

Physical problems must be solved in the mill.

There is only one place to ascertain whether or not a warp conditioner is the best, and that is in the slasher room, on the stock.

You may theorize all you please, but the slasher room test is the one reliable test. If the laboratory and slasher room differ, it is the latter which counts.

When we started out to standardize one best warp conditioner, we were selling about a dozen varieties and each had its champion among the mill man. Our object was to know not merely which one of the HOUGHTON PRODUCTS was the best, but which product was the best irrespective of by whom made or sold.

We determined to ascertain our facts in the slasher room, which meant that we selected a long, tedious and expensive process, but fortunately we found ready cooperation on the part of the mill men, who desired to give us all the assistance possible in "debunking" the mystery which seemed to surround the cotton softener business.

We had the assistance of six mills, and to make the tests required practically a year. The length of time was due to the fact that we desired to repeat every favorable test at least four times, and to try every product it was possible for us to purchase, or have purchased for us.

HOUGHTON'S WARP CONDITIONER is the result of these tests.

Therefore, when we say to you, "HOUGHTON'S WARP CONDITIONER IS THE BEST," it is not an idle statement. It is something that it cost us several thousands of dollars to know. It is not a careless boast.

While VIM LEATHER BELTING is our best seller; in the Oil Department they tell me that HOUGHTON'S WARP CONDITIONER is now the second best seller, being surpassed only by THE WONDER OIL, which is a fulling & scouring agent for wool.

The reader should realize that for over a half-century we have been studying the requirements of the textile industries in oils and leathers, and that HOUGHTON'S WARP CONDITIONER is merely one of very many products which we have produced for the textile industries. But our object was to get away from this everlasting, endless condition of varieties, and standardize on one best warp conditioner. This we did and here is what our Manufacturing Department says about it:

*No better illustration can be shown of the advantages of standardizing on one product for one purpose, than the results as shown since we standardized HOUGHTON'S WARP CONDITIONER. The total sales on this sort of product have increased 500%; the complaints have been reduced to zero, which means that we have improved service to the trade, and the uniformity of the product is practically perfect. This was not possible when we were selling a dozen or more products for the same purpose. We formerly carried close to a thousand barrels of such products in stock and were frequently caught short; today we carry less than 500 barrels and are never caught short.*

In other words, HOUGHTON'S WARP CONDITIONER is rapidly becoming the standardized warp conditioning product, if it has not already reached that stage. It is what every one expects you to use and what you intend to use eventually yourself.

## E. F. HOUGHTON & COMPANY

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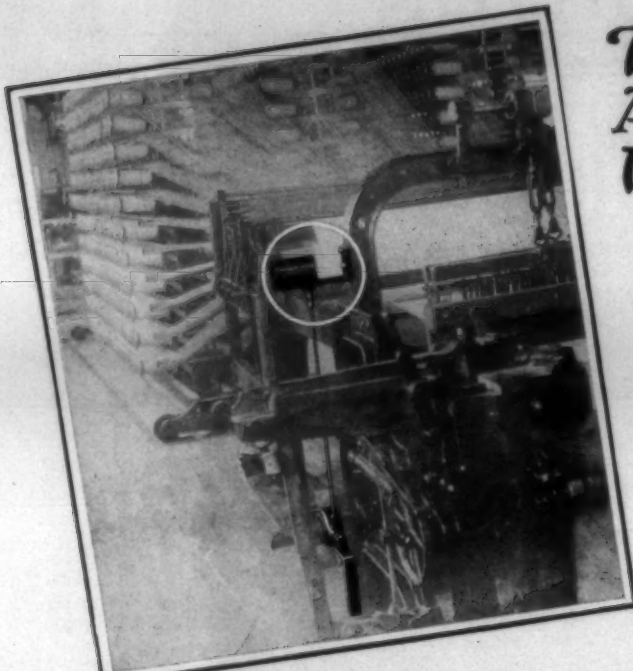
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*Oils and Leathers for the Textile Industry*



## ***We Can Never Appreciate Anything We Never Have Had!***

You could run your business without the telephone like your forefathers did, but wouldn't it be mighty unhandy? By its use you have learned to appreciate its value, while your grandfather in his business never missed it simply because he never had it to miss.

Root pick counters are just as vitally important—numerous letters from many mills insist that they could not, and would not, run their looms without them because they stimulate production; each day's run of every weaver is spent in trying to beat his or her previous record, and the beauty of it all is that each pick is counted accurately—there can be no variation, no "padding."

Send for our book on

## **ROOT** COUNTERS *in the Textile Mill*

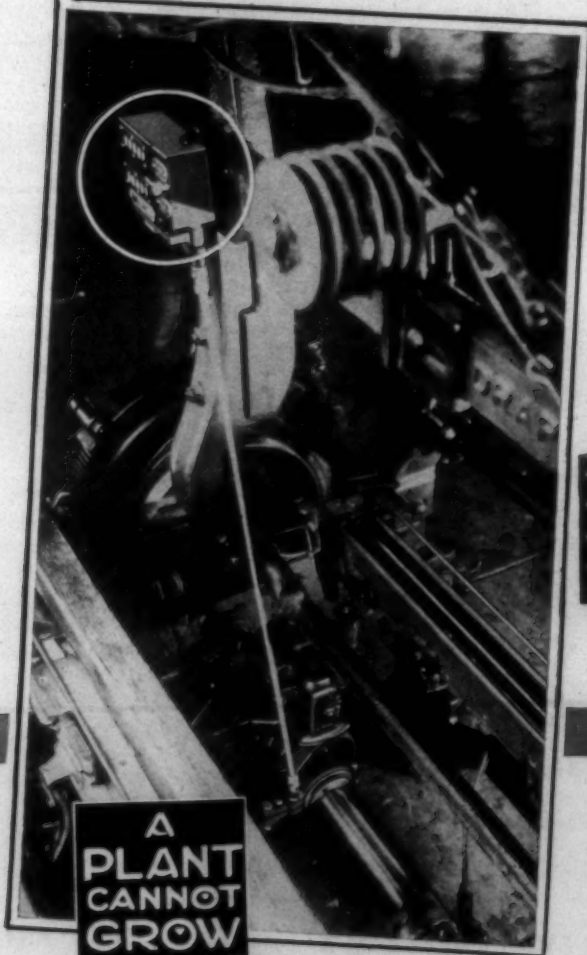
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**A  
PLANT  
CANNOT  
GROW  
WITHOUT  
ROOTS**

STAFF

